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The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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JOB PRINTING

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crippled that he was obliged to crawl about on all fours. Nine serious operations were performed, four crooked bones were broken, three stiff joints forcibly extended, several sinews cut through and nerves stretched. Weights were then attached to certain muscles, and by means of massage baths, ointments and electricity, so much progress was made that in a few years the boy was able to walk erect with the aid of crutches and a special apparatus fastened to his feet. Subsequently he was able to throw away this apparatus and exchange his crutches for a cane, and to-day he is a healthy, vigorous youth, able to walk, dance and ride on horseback.

In Brazil the telegraph lines have to contend both with the natural decay, rapid as that is in a tropical country, and with the sudden fall of the temperature at sundown, that causes wires and insulators to break by contraction. All nature is leagued against them. The luxurious vegetation of the tropics, despite all attempts to keep it down, causes no end of trouble. Birds build their nests on top of the poles, and ants up their sides, while skunks and armadillos undermine them and cause their sudden fall. The ants' nests have to be chopped off with axes, when old and hard. Wasps build nests in the bell-shaped porcelain insulators, apes meddle with the wires, and enormous swarms of birds, flying by night, often wreck or tangle them. More mischievious than any of these is a huge spider that weaves its web between the wires and interferes with the electric currents. Worst of all, the tremendous tropical thunderstorms smash wires, poles, insulators, and all, almost daily in their season, despite all precautions.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

The bang is a Turkish invention.

Dull red cloth suits are in great favor for young ladies.

A bright red bird on a black or brown bonnet is fashionable.

Green billiard cloth is much worn for young ladies' jackets.

Walking skirts are as long as possible without touching the ground.

Harper county, Kansas, has elected the Widow Rice its county clerk.

White boucle plush bonnets are the novelty for dress hats this winter.

The newest imported dresses are notable for the plainness and simplicity of their designs.

A young married couple in Hungary recently made their wedding tour, a long one, on tricycles.

Persian nets and edgings come in wool and the Angora styles, in the colors of Persian shawls or scarfs.

Braid flounces and fronts are shown, some of the flounces are made over bright colors and are very showy.

Caps, turbans or high-crowned, round hats are made to match cloth suits, or merely to correspond with the coat.

The interesting fact has just leaked out that Georgia chartered, built and conducted the first female college in the world.

The faille and Jersey silks are remarkably satisfactory, and the latter, both in black and colors, has achieved a most wonderful success.

Some women cling to their own houses like the honeysuckle over the door, and, like it, sweeten all the region with the subtle fragrance of their goodness.

Cloak clasps are very beautiful in designs, some being made of the teeth of animals, and all the metals are levied upon to contribute to their beauty and durability.

Furs were never so elaborately prepared as this season, and it will require all the promise of the times to meet the bills, should madame follow the extreme of fashion.

A new sect has sprung up in Canada whose doctrine is that women have no souls, because the Bible nowhere mentions women angels. The leader is a Frenchman.

The employment of women under ground is prohibited in Great Britain; but the British factory inspector reports that 4,458 are at work in mining operations above ground.

The Brazilian women are free from the shopping vice. When one happens to want a bonnet, the shopkeeper sends to her house a box full of the latest Parisian styles and she selects what she wants.

The army of artificial flower makers in Paris is said to number not less than 30,000 souls. No country equals France in this art, and expert artificers—generally girls—can always find work at good wages.

The long mousquetaires of undressed kid are seen in almost every color, and must match the costumes with which they are worn. The "tyrol" stitching on the back, although of the same shade, has the effect of making the hand more slender.

Courting by flowers is the rule among higher classes in Japan. If the lady favors the suit of her adorer she leaves an empty vase outside the window, into which he during the night plants a pretty flower. This is equivalent to a formal proposal and acceptance.

Heirlooms are being brought into use again, if they happen to be beautiful jewels. Topazes of various colors and settings which were favorite jewels in our grandmothers' and even great-grandmothers' days are to be worn again. The yellow topaz and the rich dark burnt topaz are both very pretty when set with diamonds or pearls.

Stockings are very gay. The gold embroidered and beaded roses and lilies of the present new styles have tiny drooping tassels of silk and fine beads; in others the artistic mingling of colors has never been surpassed in harmonious blendings of pale olive, brown and blue, brown and wine color, flesh color and a warm olive, and dark-red and olive.

At a recent marriage in Ohio the bride, a Miss Morris, wore a dress that was imported from Paris in 1742 for a wedding, and has been in the family ever since, being used only on such occasions. It was worn again in 1776 as a wedding dress, but not again till the other day, when Miss Morris donned it. Not a stitch has been altered or added to it, and it is in almost as good condition as when new.

The most profitable way to advertise is through the newspapers. They are the "abstract and brief chronicles of the times," and those who want information on any business subject consult their columns, and almost involuntarily run their eyes over the advertisements while they are in search of the news.

The French railway companies are employing women in all positions on their roads. They are ticket sellers, accountants, gate tenders, bookkeepers, letter copyers, clerks in transportation and store departments, and they have charge of lunch-rooms and newspaper stands. Altogether there are 2,500 women employed, of whom 420 are widows, who provide the sole support of their families.

Mississippi is rapidly coming forward as a dairy State. One county with the remarkable name of Oktibbeha has twenty silos, built the present year, while there were previously five others in use. There is also a creamery in full blast in that county, and if a year's experience proves a success more of them may be looked for in the immediate future, for they are rushing things down there now.

Of the 300,000,000 eggs annually used in Paris every one is inspected by being held before a candle. Rotten ones are thrown into a vat, which is emptied daily. Those "spotted" and unfit for food are sold to manufacturers, who extract their albumen and other chemical ingredients. The price of eggs is rising in Paris, owing to the increased demand of other countries and to onerous customs duties on those imported.

Victoria, born Morosini, married to Hulskamp Schelling, her father's coachman, has now secured a permanent position as a minor performer in a light opera company, where she sings five bars of music during the evening. Her husband, the famous Ernest, fallen from his high estate of coachman, conducts a raging horse car on Sixth avenue, New York. The young couple may never set the world afire again, and yet, avers the *Current*, they are undoubtedly earning more money than Victoria's father and mother made at the same age.

A steam sheep-shearing machine is successfully used in Melbourne, Australia. It consists of a cutting wheel, geared to the shaft of a small turbine, about three inches in diameter, and which is operated by a current of steam conveyed from the boiler by an india rubber tube. In front of the cutter is a comb which serves as a guard against cutting the skin of the sheep. The apparatus is made of brass, something in the shape of a small trowel. It is used in the same fashion as the shears, but cuts much more rapidly and cleaner, without the least danger of injuring the fleece or the sheep.

Many of the old railroads in the South in existence in 1880 have been purchased since by syndicates, and vastly improved and extended so as to develop new territory or make new connections. Beside this, however, many millions of dollars have been expended in building new roads, and a wonderful impetus has been given to the development of the resources of the South. The increase in mileage alone in five years has been 9,323 miles. The smallest increase of any State has been in Maryland—forty-two miles—and South Carolina comes next in smallness with 136 miles. Virginia shows an increase of 794 miles, which is exceeded by only two States—Texas and Arkansas.

For an American to marry in Mexico is a somewhat serious business. He must be three times married, twice in Spanish and once in English, beside having a public notice of his intention of marriage placed on a bulletin board for twenty days before the ceremony. This is the law. The public notice can be gotten around by the payment of a sum of money, but a residence of one month is necessary. The three ceremonies are the contract of marriage, the civil marriage—the only marriage recognized by law since 1858—and the usual but not obligatory church service. The first two must take place before a judge, and in the presence of at least four witnesses and the American consul. The civil marriage is the legal form of marriage. These ceremonies are necessarily in Spanish. Most weddings are confirmed by a church service.

There is one province of Turkey that even in time of peace suffers many of the horrors of war. This is the classic province of Macedon. In that region it is not unusual to see a Greek, Bulgarian, Turkish and Albanian village standing side by side, each as alien from the others as though separated by the Alps. It results that the dissensions so universal throughout Turkey in Europe find here their vital knot. Each race in Turkey claims this province on grounds which no one can dispute. Even in times of peace the whole province swarms with brigands, and one is hardly safe outside the walls of Salonica. Of the different competitors for the owners ship of the province the sympathies of our people rather side with the Greeks. But it is hard to believe that any small power will emerge from a general Turkish war with any prize of value. For in the lap of that unhappy peninsula a new apple of discord has been thrown, on which is written, "To the strongest."

Modern surgery has achieved a great triumph in Germany. Eleven years ago Professor Nussbaum, of Munich, took charge of a boy so malformed and

THE EGGS THAT NEVER HATCH.

There's a young man on the corner,
Filled with life and strength and hope;
Looking far beyond the present,
With the whole world in his scope.
He is grasping at to-morrow,
That phantom none can catch;
To-day is lost. He's waiting
For the eggs that never hatch.

There's an old man over yonder,
With a worn and weary face;
With searching, anxious features,
And weak, uncertain pace.
He is living in the future,
With no desire to catch
The golden Now. He's waiting
For the eggs that never hatch.

There's a world of men and women,
With their life's work yet undone,
Who are sitting, standing, moving
Beneath the same great sun;
Ever eager for the future,
But not content to snatch
The Present. They are waiting
For the eggs that never hatch.

—*Merchant-Traveler*

THE NEW DECLARATION.

BY LIZZIE M. LATHAM.

Alice Brown was kneading bread at the low kitchen table.

The melodious, whirring hum of the reaper came through the window, and the graceful shadows of the morning glory vines danced upon her floury molding board, and the mass of yielding dough upon which she was bestowing a great deal of unnecessary energy. Evidently the maiden's mind was not in harmony with the peaceful scene about her. A temperamental explosion seemed imminent, and Dorcas, who watched the gathering of the tempest, shrewdly reasoning that a premature outburst might mitigate the severity thereof, hastened to provoke it with the inquiry, "What seems to be the matter, Alice?"

The girl turned quickly.

"Matter? I'm sick of this everlasting cooking, eating, and scrubbing. There has been nothing else ever since I came home from school, and there is no prospect of there ever being anything else. I don't object to work; but I should like a little variety—a chance to rest and read occasionally; though I'm sure I don't know what there is to read, if I had the opportunity."

"There's a passel of books on the mantel in the parlor," said Dorcas, placidly.

"Oh, yes! There's an old dictionary, and last year's almanac, and 'Pilgrim's Progress,' and Baxter's 'Saint's Rest'—one would have to turn into a genuine saint to get a chance to rest in this house—and a few more antiquated volumes that give me the blues to look at them. I'd like something a little more modern and spicy. I want *Harper's Magazine*, and the *Century*, and the *Woman's Journal*."

"Well," said the practical Dorcas, "why don't you send for them?"

"Because I haven't a cent to b'ess myself with, though I have worked in this kitchen steadily ever since I came home. Women never do have any money, it seems to me. Just think of it, Dorcas," and she gave the dough a vindictive punch by way of emphasizing her statement, "here is my father, the richest man in the county, with the largest farm, the best stock and machinery, with plenty of leisure, and money in the bank; and my mother, who has worked just as hard, and helped to earn it all just as much as he has, is practically a pauper. She has toiled many an hour when he was asleep, and yet she has nothing to show for her incessant labor, nothing that she can call her own. Yesterday when the agent for the *Household Magazine* called, she wanted to subscribe, but couldn't, because she didn't possess the paltry dollar and a half, and father didn't think it was necessary. Poor mother! Her pale, patient face haunts me daily. No wonder she is old and wrinkled and worn out at fifty, having had, all her busy life, only what some one else thought was 'necessary'! If I thought my life was to be a copy of hers, I should want to end it now. But it never shall be. I'll inaugurate a new system, have a Declaration of Independence, and earn my own money."

"What will you do?" queried Dorcas.

"I'll apply for the school in this neighborhood. I haven't a very finished education, I know, but I think I could teach the 'deestrick school' as successfully as that beardless college boy who was here last fall."

"Your pa will never let you, Alice."

"I shall not ask him. I am twenty-one, and shall do as I please. I will have my papers and mother shall have her magazine if she wants it. She has earned it a million times over."

"And what will you do with Ralph Ellis?" asked Dorcas, slyly.

The girl's face flushed a rosy red, but she answered bravely: "I'll let him entirely alone. I do not deny that I used to think I might be willing to marry him, if he gave me the opportunity. I thought I could find my happiness in washing his milk pans, making his butter, and cooking for his hired men; but I've changed my mind. I should only be his maid-of-all-work all my life, as mother has been father's before me. I should have to live on a daily diet of self-denial and sacrifice, and I find I have no appetite for that sort of food. There!" she added in a different tone, giving the shapely loaves a parting pat, "the bread is finished."

"And it looks nice, too," said Dorcas, admiringly; "but if it ever dares to come up after all that punchin' and poundin' you have given it, I shall have great respect for that yeast of mine."

"Oh, it will come up, never fear. There are some things in this world that cannot be kept down."

"I believe you, Alice, and I shouldn't wonder if you was one of them. But, dear me! here it is coming on ten o'clock, and the chickens ain't even killed yet," and snatching her gingham sunbonnet from its nail, she left the kitchen in haste.

Dodging around the corner of the wood-shed in her usual hurried fashion, she came unexpectedly face to face with a handsome, sunburned young farmer, whose mischievous smile told its own story of listeners and the old adage. He held up a warning finger.

"It is all right, Dorcas; don't say a word!" and comprehending the situation at a glance, Dorcas, with a nod of her wise head and a suppressed giggle, disappeared in the direction of the barnyard.

Alice carried out her intentions before she slept. She walked, unannounced, into the presence of the nearest school-director, and shocked that worthy individual into a state of temporary stupefaction by announcing that she would like to engage the district school for the fall term, at the same rate of compensation given the young man they usually employed. The spectacle of the rich Farmer Brown's daughter wanting to "earn her own living" so overcame her listener that it was some time before Alice clearly understood that so important a matter must be laid before his brother directors before a decision could be rendered; but, having understood it, she went quietly homeward to await the result. One thing was certain, whether her application were successful or not, she would never settle down to a round of ceaseless toil with no money and no privileges, such as had always been her mother's portion. Life must hold something more and better, or it was not worth the having.

Three weeks later a tow-headed boy, with bare brown feet and a perilous need of the ministrations of a handkerchief, appeared at the Brown domicile with a mysterious package for "Miss Alice."

"Where did you get it?" questioned Alice.

"He gin it to me. Mr. Ellis, you know. He said he'd gin me a quarter if I brung it home."

Mindful of her possible occupation, Alice paused to remonstrate with the ungrammatical specimen. "You should not say 'brung,' Isaac; there is no such word."

"Ain't there now, Miss Alice? Well, 'pears like there oughter be, it comes so easy and nat'ral like. But you'll tell Mr. Ellis the bundle was all right?"

"Oh, yes, I'll tell him. You shall have your quarter."

With a snip of her shining scissors, the cord was severed, and several fresh uncut magazines, with copies of the *Woman's Journal* and other periodicals for which the hungry soul had longed, fell into her lap. As she turned them over and over, a note bearing her address, fell from the folds of one of the papers. Hastily breaking the seal, she read as follows:

"MY DEAR 'ALICE—Please accept the inclosed with the best wishes of the giver; and permit me to state that I am ready to sign your new 'Declaration of Independence' whenever you will allow me the opportunity. I believe most devoutly in its thirty-nine articles—or more, if it has them—and shall be only too happy to indorse them openly, one and all. My home is a humble one, as you already know; but its mistress—if her name be Alice—shall reign supreme therein. She shall wash no milk-pans, make no butter and cook for no hired man, unless she chooses; she shall have all the magazines and papers her soul longs for, an undisputed possession of half the contents of the family pocket-book, and the unswerving devotion of a man who believes in equal rights and privileges for even the weakest atom of humanity. It seems to me that together it will not be difficult to solve the problems of life, and make the most of its opportunities.

Very truly yours,
RALPH ELLIS.

P. S. I am compelled to inform you that the "deestrick school" is already taken by Squire Jones' nephew, a circumstance which I cannot regret, as I think the other situation which is open to you can be made far more pleasant and profitable. R. E.

And Alice thought so, too.—*Woman's Journal.*

Shooting a Big Snake.

In a letter from the island of Trinidad to the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, the writer narrates how a big water snake, found in that country, was killed. He says:

About 10 o'clock Antonio suddenly bade the oarsmen stop, and calling for silence, whispered that he had seen some agitation in the water about one hundred yards ahead. We were now all eyes and ears, and my heart for one was beating like the piston of a steam engine. For here in the nineteenth century we were about to meet with a monster approximating to those of the romantic middle ages. Jones looked supremely happy, and though the mediæval aspect may not have struck him, the goal of his ambition, next to perhaps the sea serpent, was reached. Antonio then ordered the oarsmen to row gently on for about twenty yards, at which distance he told them to stop. His lynx eyes had taken in the situation at a glance. He explained to us that as the disturbance had not continued it was not a whirlpool, but must be some large animal. While he was talking something black, but undistinguishable in shape, rose over the surface at the spot in question, and a deep hiss was borne over the water, just as if a beam of red-hot iron had been suddenly plunged into the stream. "There is no mistaking it now," said Antonio, "it is the Houille." The shape had disappeared below the water almost as suddenly as it had appeared. We next advanced to within twenty yards of the spot where the monster had showed itself, with our four rifles obliquely pointed at the surface.

A third time the water was agitated in the same spot, the deep hiss again resounded, and with his head turned away from us in the direction of the land, where, perhaps, he was about to seek his prey, the Houille slowly upraised its length from under water. There was something "uncanny" in the situation, and for a moment we felt incapable of acting—until at a word from Antonio we aimed and fired. There was a wild spring in the air, a series of enraged hisses, convulsive struggles in the water, lashed into foam for some distance round, and the Houille reared with menacing aspect, as if to dart at our boat and annihilate us! But we were ready for him. Our second volley went off like a single shot, and the monster dropped loosely on the water. His dying quivers and the force of the current brought him against the bank, where he became entangled in the submerged roots of some overhanging trees. We approached him cautiously, and after firing a quietus shot in his brain, set to work to haul him to land. He was a fine specimen, twenty-six feet long and twenty-four inches round the thickest part. Of our shots two had penetrated his brain, and three the vertebral column; the latter probably contributing most of all to disable him. His color was a dark brown, resembling that of the bark of an aged tree. His eyes were about the size of a $20 piece, but almond shaped, and were fixed in a stony, hateful glare.

A Pigeon In Love With a Piano.

A young lady in this city has a pet pigeon that is very fond of music. When she wants it she goes into the parlor and commences playing the piano, and, no matter where the pigeon is, it will start immediately for the parlor and perch itself on the piano. It appears to be perfectly delighted with the music, showing unmistakable signs of pleasure.—*Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun.*

At Russian railway stations passengers now find a "grievance book," in which complaints are entered. This record of wrongs reaches the central office once a month, when the complaints are investigated.

A STRIKING SPECTACLE

A CEREMONY PECULIAR TO THE GALWAY FISHERMEN.

The Impressive "Blessing of the Sea"—Peculiarities of the Fisher Folk—Women's Rights.

A correspondent of the Providence *Journal*, who has been visiting places of interest in Ireland, writing about the fishing village of Claddagh, in Galway, says:

The women have apparently made little or no change in their costume for centuries; they still wear the crimson petticoat of thick Claddagh frieze, a tucked-up gown with a red flannel vest, blue mantle and red or white kerchief on the head, and carry, of course, the invariable fishbasket on week days. On Sundays the whole attire has a smarter look; a fine white cap with perhaps a handsome silk kerchief adorning the head, and neat shoes and stocking complete a very picturesque costume.

The dress of the young women differs very little from that of the matrons, except that they wear no cap or kerchief on their head. The men on work days wear the ordinary fisherman's blue suit. On Sunday they sport two or three flannel vests under a fine one of white cotton; over these a fine blue frieze suit, the jacket plentifully adorned with horn buttons; a round, flat-brimmed hat and a fine silk necktie. Formerly they wore in holiday dress blue plush breeches, always open at the knee, and blue worsted stockings. They are remarkably respectable looking men, and when they are in Sunday dress, gathered in groups about the harbor, talking over their fishing cruises in their native tongue—which every inhabitant of the Claddagh speaks—they strike one as a superior race of people.

At the Claddagh, women's rights are all powerful. Before the men set out for a fishing cruise the women and children crowd the stand, digging for bait; the women help to mend the sails and nets and prepare food for the men, who as they are often out at sea for days together, bring with them potatoes, bread, water and fuel, but no spirituous liquor is ever brought to sea, and from this practice they are never known to deviate. It has always been remarked that while at sea the fishermen of Galway bay seldom meet with an accident or loss of life. This is due to their great abstemiousness on these occasions, to their skill and dexterity in the management of their vessels, and—while they are brave and hardy sailors—to their avoidance of all unnecessary dangers.

When the fishers return from a cruise they are met by the troops of women and children, who loudly and joyously welcome them home. The wives regale the men, whose cares of life cease the moment they land. They have no further property in either themselves or the fish, which becomes the property of the women, whose rule on shore is supreme. It is the wives who sell the fish and keep the money—did not their husbands with all their worldly goods endow them when they married?—and the good women do not fly in the face of the marriage articles by ignoring their rights. They are most kind and indulgent to the men; give them good, comfortable clothes, plenty of tobacco, and as much whiskey as they consider good for them. And I must say the Claddagh men appear to be well-cared for and most happy and contented with the rule of the wives, who are said to be far more shrewd and intelligent than the husbands they keep in such good order. The entire community bear a very good character. One of the Dominican fathers, who lives among them, spoke in high terms of their honesty, sobriety and morality.

The entire population is Roman Catholic; a simple, pious people, whose devotion in their church "Themple Maire" (Mary's Church), which has been in their midst for centuries, is very edifying. During our recent visit we were so fortunate as to be in the town at the time when the beautiful and impressive ceremony of the sea takes place, during the octave of the feast of Lady Day in harvest. Few even of the Galway people are aware that this beautiful ancient custom still prevails in their very midst, for I understaud that the Claddah people like to keep it amongst themselves, in order not to attract a concourse of military and other merely curious idlers to a ceremony which they carry out with much love and reverence. It was by the merest accident that we were enabled to describe what was a very touching and impressive sene—witnessed only once before, at Oestende, in Belgium, where the rite is carried out each month of May with much pomp and splendor. Here, in the poor Claddah of Galway, the very simplicity of the people and the surroundings rendered it like a scene of the early days of Christianity.

Of a brilliantly sunny morning in Auguft the entire strength of the fishing craft, not alone of the Claddagh, but of the whole bay—some 400 boats, sail and oar—assembled in the harbor; in the centre, with the entire fleet forming a perfect circle round, was the only vessel carrying a white sail, all the others black, but gayly dressed for the occasion. On board the white-sailed boat were the "admiral" and his crew and a Domican father, in the white robes of his order. The litany having been entoned, the responses coming from all the boatmen and the kneeling women on shore, and the prayers (which are to be found in the liturgy) for the special occasion having been said, the priest arose to bless the harbor, the boats, the fishermen, the women and children grouped on the quay, and their homes, every door and window of which lay wide open. As the priest raised his hand, pausing a few seconds before giving the benediction, every oar in the entire fleet was suddenly and simultaneously erected in salute, while at the same moment the women and children kneeling on the shore, stretched up their arms toward heaven in supplication for its blessing on all, remaining in this attitude while the benediction was solemnly pronounced.

Nothing that I have ever seen amidst all the splendors of the continental church ceremonials has equaled that moment in touching and simple grandeur. The fleet of boats, gayly dressed and grouped in a well-kept circle; their crews motionless, with bared heads reverentially bowed and oars raised in salute; in their midst the imposing figure of a tall, æsthetic-looking Dominican father in his long white habit, his hand uplifted in the act of invoking a benediction on all around; the multitude of women and children in their bright and graceful costume, all kneeling, their earnest faces upturned and arms outstretched toward heaven; the ancient town behind; around, the blue bay and its lovely surroundings; the whole picture—bathed in glorious sunshine—was one not soon to be forgotten.

A few moments more and the boat which bore the priest threaded its way to the front, the others formed into order, and all sailed out into the open bay, the women following along the strand. In the bay the same ceremony was performed in the fishing grounds, the blessing being given to all that were in the sea, of the sea, and on the sea. Having thus made the tour of certain portions of the bay, all returned in the order in which they had left, the admiral's white sail gliding always foremost.

Trout That Climb Falls.

Not long since I followed one of these dashing trout streams from the valley up the mountain.

Nature seemed to have done her best to protect the little fishes that lived in the dark, deep pools and eddies. The higher I climbed up the mountain, the more fish I found; the stream became a succession of falls, some of which were three feet or more in height—the brook in its track forming steps down the mountain—and I began to wonder how the fish came to be up there.

In the village, I chanced to mention the subject to a friend who owned a mill on the same stream? and he told me that the fishes' ascent was a puzzle to him, until one day his boy called him out to the dam, where the riddle was solved. The dam was nearly four feet high, and to relieve the stream, several augur holes had been bored in it, allowing a small stream of water to jet forcibly out and go splashing down into the clear pool below. As my friend approached the spot, and looked through the bushes, several large-sized trout were seen moving about under the mimic fall, evidently in great excitement, and darting into it as if anjoying the splash and roar of the water.

Suddenly one of the fish made a quick rush that sent it up to the falling stream, so that it almost gained the top; but by an unlucky turn it was caught and thrown back into the pool, where it darted away, evidently much startled.

Soon another made the attempt, darting at it like the first, and then rapidly swimming up the fall, but only to meet the fate of its predecessor. This was tried a number of times, until finally a trout larger than the others made a dash, mounted the stream and entered the round hole. The observers were almost ready to clap their hands, but it was not successful yet. As the water stopped flowing for a moment they saw that though the athletic trout had surmounted the fall, the hole was too small for it to pass through, and there the poor fish was lodged. The lookers-on hastened to relieve it, and found that its side or pectoral fins were caught in the wood, but by pushing the fish ahead, which you may be sure they did, they liberated it, and it darted away into the upper pond.

Here, then, was the explanation. The trout climbed the mountain by swimming up the falls, darting up the foaming masses, and adopting every expedient to accomplish their journey. For these fish deposit their eggs high up stream, so that the young fry when hatched may not be disturbed by predatory fish and other foes living in the lower waters.—*St. Nicholas.*

The White Flag.

The troops of both armies, I think, had before the close of the second year of the war, inspired each other with mutual respect, and on the occasion for burial of the dead, as at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Second Manassas, etc., they were glad to meet each other and discuss materially the feature of the battles. It was particularly observable on such occasions that the most scrupulous courtesy was exhibited, and if battles or campaigns were referred to it was with the kindliest expressions of reciprocal respect. The braggart or the bully had no place in such a scene. By the way, of all the experience of a soldier's hard lot, to be detailed to bury the dead is the most disagreeable except to those ghoulish natures—and they are found in every army—who anticipate a harvest of valuables from rifling the dead bodies. Even to this day, sometimes in dreams, I imagine myself upon the field slain, and I can smell the sickening odor of blood and hear the groans and cries of the wounded and dying.

After the first battle of Fredericksburg it was no uncommon sight to see an ambulance driven along with the white flag flying and accompanied by a detachment of blue-coated soldiers with shovels and picks to disinter the body of some officer or soldier who had fallen in that bloody fight. Frequently the widow of the dead man sat in the ambulance in her sable weeds, and, as the funeral cortege passed, the Confederate soldiers on the roadside, to a man, would lift their hats in token of respect. You see we all recognized the valor with which the Federals had charged on our frowning works, in front of which every inch of ground was swept by the fire of our batteries.—*Washington Republican.*

Starfish.

All kinds of starfish are found in the depths of the sea. There is every variety, from the five-armed to those with fifteen arms, and from those which are nearly pentagonal in form to the kinds which are formed of a mere disk, having five narrow, brittle arms radiating from it. This latter, the brittle star, always comes to the surface with its arms more or less broken, for it has the power of snapping them off at will, and from appearances it must use this power very often, though it certainly looks like cutting off the nose to spite the face. There is a form intermediate between this and the true starfish, called Brisinga, which has the same power, and, although it has twelve arms over a foot long, they are frequently taken with all the arms gone and only the disk left. True basket stars are not found deeper than 100 fathoms, but allied forms much smaller are taken in the very deepest water clinging to the branches of corals. Off Cape Cod in quite shallow water the Astrophyton, the true basket form, exists in the deep sea trawl. The Antedon, a variety of crinoid intermediate between that group and the brittle stars, is often found in great numbers, but it always breaks itself into a thousand pieces. The true crinoids, or stone lilies, have never been found in this part of the ocean, though further south they abound.—*New York Sun.*

Dreams and Reality.

The small boy dreams of summer,
When now he drifts to Slumberland,
Where he's stung by the golden hummer,
And chased all through Cucumberland;
And he wakes while the bull is flanking him,
To find his father yanking him
Out of bed
By the hair of his head,
And then begin a-planking him,
And dancing on him for not being good,
And chopping, as requested, kindling wood.
—*Puck.*

A WONDERFUL NEW DRUG.

THE USE OF COCAINE AS AN ANÆSTHETIC.

History of Its Discovery—Used on General Grant—What Leading Doctors Think of Its Effects.

The excitement which prevailed in the medical world a year or so ago at the announcement from Heidelberg by Dr. Henry D. Noyes that a new and powerful anæsthetic had been discovered in Europe is being revived again. The honor of the discovery was given to a young student at Vienna who has since become famous as Dr. Koller. He sent a vial of his newly-discovered extract to a well-known physician of Trieste, to be used experimentally before the opthalmalogical congress Heidelberg, where it proved a most wonderful success. Soon after the communication reached America experiments were tried here by Dr. Charles R. Agnew and several of his assistants with similar success. This new anæsthetic is cocaine. It was used very successfully in the sickness of General Grant, and in that way it was brought before the notice of the public. The people caught up the cry of a universal panacea and cure-all, and the demand for the drug was enormous. It fortunately, however, was very expensive, and could be afforded only by the rich. Since then the price has been very much reduced, and the use of cocaine is now said to be very extensive.

In speaking of the matter Dr. Douglas, who attended General Grant during his fatal illness, said yesterday: "I have used cocaine very little since its discovery, and only in weak solutions. I have never used it internally or hypodermically. In the case of General Grant it was most efficacious and was entirely successful. The first time I used it was December 16, 1884, when the general came into my office and complained of his throat and the trouble he had in swallowing. He had not been able to drink a glass of cold water in many days. He sat down on the sofa there, and I applied a weak solution to his throat. He felt almost immediately relieved, and in a few moments was able to swallow a glass of iced water without any pain and with the greatest satisfaction. We used local applications of the drug several times again when he was suffering great pain, and always with most marked success. The public is greatly mistaken in thinking we used the anæsthetic constantly, for there were several weeks in the spring when we abstained from its use entirely. We began its use again in May some time, I think, and continued applications whenever it was absolutely necessary to kill his pain, which was intense. He was never allowed, however, to treat himself, and a physician always watched by him after the anæsthetic was administered. We never dared to use a powerful solution—four per cent. was the strongest we ever used—for it was too great a case to experiment with. We confined ourselves strictly to treatment which had been verified in hundreds of cases. I have a statement in the general's own handwriting as to what he thought of cocaine, and some time, perhaps, I may publish it.

"I would not, however, like to express my opinion yet, as I hardly feel that I have tested the matter sufficiently. Cocaine is, of course, an intensely powerful drug, and when taken in excess is, like any other drug, dangerous. It is not the use but the abuse of cocaine that the papers should decry. I can only say this, whenever I have used it, it has been very successful."

Dr. Doremus, who has made a special study of cocaine and its use, could not speak too highly in its praise. "It is too bad," he said, "that the benefits which might accrue from the proper use of cocaine are very much hindered by the abuse which witless people indulge in. I have suggested to one or two medical associations that the druggists be instructed to label the drug poisonous, which has not been done before. The advent of this splendid anæsthetic is a great thing, and the drug has become invaluable. I have made very complete tabulations respecting the various symptoms of cocaine treatment, and I have yet only been able to ascertain one death, which occurred in the West. The person who died from the effects of the drug was a woman who was her own physician. She probably did not know how to treat herself."

Dr. Leonard Corning said: "I hold that cocaine is almost as wonderful and important a discovery as electricity. It is a most effective anæsthetic. Its province has been mostly confined by specialists to the eye and ear, but it has been employed in nervous diseases with the best of results. In my own particular case it has never failed. The experience of other physicians with whom I have consulted confirms my own. I am very sorry that it is gaining such a fearful notoriety by its improper use, for it can only retard medical progress by the false antipathy people get against it."—*New York World.*

Government Farms.

There are many queer attachments to this great and complicated machinery of government, says a Washington letter. How many people know that the United States is a landlord on a large scale. Titles to no less than eighteen farms in South Carolina are vested in the nation. These improved places vary in size from 40 to 800 acres, the average being about 160 acres. They were bid in by tax commissioners of the United States away back in reconstruction days, and under the existing statutes no authority can be found to permit their redemption or to sell them. Congress passed an act twelve or fifteen years ago providing for the disposition of the income from the farms. They are in the custody of the internal revenue collector, who adds to his ordinary duties of looking to the tax on liquors and tobacco the renting and keeping of the property. Under special legislation to meet this case, the rents received are invested in government bonds, and the interest on these bonds goes to the support of schools in the parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke, South Carolina. Last year the farms yielded a rental of only $527.45, and the year before not half that. The endowment fund grows. It now amounts to $47,800 in United States 4's and $700 in 4½'s. The income from the bonds is about $2,000, which is disbured in the parishes by a board called the South Carolina free school commissioners.

Perhaps.

"There's nothing half so sweet in life as love's young dream"
Provided
It does not then, alas, unfortunately seem
One-sided;
Then one or both will shortly realize their folly,
Say, "Life is vain."
The lady laughs, the youth is plunged in melancholy,
But tries again.
—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

COULD WE BUT HAVE OUR WAY

This world is not so very bad
As some are prone to say,
But we could make it much more glad
Could we but have our way.
We very quickly would destroy
Some foes to earthly bliss,
And bores who now this space enjoy.

B

We'd bottle up in this:

B

Now there's the individual,
The hero quite unknown,
Who oft his wondrous tales will tell
Of doings all his own;
His future fame he paints for you,
Or pictures what he was,
And this is what he's going to do.

O

While this is what he does:

O

There's the ever omnipresent hog
We meet on railway trains,
Whose etiquette would shame a dog
Of average canine brains,
His is the class of all our race
We could most gladly miss,
For while he spreads o'er this much a pace

R

Tired women stand on this:

R

Then there's another common bore,
A female, by the way,
Who on her round from store to store
Is sure to go each day;
She lingers longest "opening days,"
And the salesman's patience tries,
For here's the goods which he displays

E

And this is what she buys:

E

And at the opera and play
We meet another class,
We sometimes wish were far away,
But they never are, alas!
At bonnets huge as Ararat
Internally we rage,
And watch this much of woman's hat

S

And this much of the stage:

S

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Quite well off—The leaves.

The Russians are light eaters. At least they eat lots of candles.—*Danville Breeze.*

Curious investigators have discovered that the Siamese twins were well connected.—*Life.*

"I haven't a wrap," said she, sweetly, one day,
"Never a wrap to wear."
"And I haven't a rap to buy you one,"
Said he, with a saintly air.
—*Boston Budget.*

"The old scratch is in it," said a man as he contemplated a fine, large, fat buckwheat cake.—*Merchant-Traveler.*

Some men will take more time to name a dog than others would spend in building a house.—*Chicago Ledger.*

Dudes have begun to wear bracelets. An old-fashioned cuff alongside the head will show them how an ear rings.—*New York Journal.*

Oh, I wear a celluloid collar,
I can buy four of them for a dollar,
I'm a dude from Wayback,
Who never could stay back,
I'm a regular band-box Apollo!
—*Lynn Union.*

Queer, isn't it? A man who will swallow any kind of a dish with an imposing French name will be scared to death if he catches a cold with a Greek or Latin title.—*Lowell Citizen.*

There was once a noted detective,
Whose opinion was far from defective,
When he looked in the glass,
He remarked: "You're an ass,"
Which showed that his mind was reflective.
—*Goodall's Sun.*

When one hears of the large amount of lead that is being shot into the lakes and ponds every year, in proportion to the duck taken out, one cannot help thinking of the valuable lead mines that are being formed for future generations to discover.—*Siftings.*

THE MERRY MILKMAN.

The milkman merrily windeth his horn,
And he feeleth as fine as silk,
As he filleth the pails by the pump at morn,
With his beautiful sky-blue milk.

Oh, what is the joy that filleth his cup,
And why doth he gaily cavort?
Because the price of the fluid's gone up
'Bout a penny or two per quart.

A Missionary Romance.

The story of an interesting romance comes back from Constantinople concerning the little party of missionaries sent to Turkey from the vicinity of Boston, by the American board, some months ago. Among them was a Dr. Graham, an estimable young man, a descendant of Robert Bruce and a graduate of the university of Michigan. He did not go under the auspices of the American board, although traveling with the party. Early last summer he volunteered to go to Turkey as a missionary physician. The officers of the American board were very glad to gain so valuable a recruit, but the young man was unmarried. It is an inflexible rule of the American board not to send single young men to the mission fields. The services of unmarried women are readily accepted. Dr. Graham was urged to provide himself with a wife before the time of sailing. The young man hadn't thought seriously of matrimony. He certainly had no specific plans made. He did, however, make an earnest search for a wife during the few weeks interim. The details of his search no one knows but himself. At all events, the time for departure came, and he was wifeless. The American board declined to employ him, and he decided to go at his own expense. He selected Aintab, Turkey, as his field of labor, and

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Salem, N. C., Jan. 5, 1886.

—Great suffering in Chattanooga, Tenn., on account of the cold. 3000 persons are out of employment.

—The confirmation of the President's appointments are progressing slowly in the Senate. The opposition is not as strong as was expected.

—Travel is stopped on the Western North Carolina Railroad. Ice filling the tunnels since Saturday.

—North Carolina furnishes one of the colored representatives in Congress.

—J. B. Lippincott, the founder of Lippincott & Co.'s publishing house, died in his 73rd year. He commenced the book business in Philadelphia in 1830.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.—The Charlotte *Observer* says it is announced that Gen. George B Clark has been appointed by the President to succeed Major Kellogg as revenue agent for the district of North Carolina.

—Florida has suffered from the cold wave all over the State Oranges were frozen on the trees, but it is thought that the trees are not permanently injured. As far south as Tampa, on the Gulf, the thermometer stood at 16.

FROM THE WEST.—Intense cold reported from all directions on the 9th. The Northwest is completely snowed in; damage feared to stock and crops in the Southwest; coldest weather in Texas for 40 years.

—Burke county will vote the second Tuesday in January on the question of subscribing $50.000 to the Carolina Central Railroad, to be used in building a branch road from Shelby via Morganton to Cranberry.

—This fall Superior Court Judges are to be elected for the third, fourth, sixth, eighth, ninth, tenth and 12th districts. There will be no election for Judges in the first, second, fifth, seventh and eleventh districts. All the Justices of the Supreme Court will be elected at the same time. Members of Congress and of the Legislature will be chosen at the same time.

—One of the most dangerous counterfeits in circulation is a five dollar note on the First National Bank of Tamaqua, Pa. They are numbered respectively 850 and 650, and the series are A 84.875 and A 84.052. The names J. W. Abbott, cashier, and E. E. Gray, president, are signed. The only defect on the note is on the back, where the word "owing" is spelt "owning."

—North Carolina got three chairmanships in the House as follows: R. T. Bennett, Committee on Expenditures in State Department; W. R. Cox, Civil Service Reform, and W. J. Green, Select Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics. Col. Bennett is a member of the Judiciary Committee also. There are forty-eight committees in all.—*Wm. Star.*

—In the February installment of "East Angels," in *Harper's Magazine*, Miss Woolson takes two of her characters through those curious water passages of Florida, known as the Monnlungs, windings in and out of water pathways under tunnels of overhanging foliage and blossoms, where the voyager is said to be in danger of sleep and death from the heavy narcotic perfumes.

A paper on "Manual Training," by Charles H. Ham, of Chicago, in the same number, will give an interesting summary of the practical work done in schools throughout the country in this direction. There will alsa be a paper in this number by Charles Dudley Warner, on "Education as a Factor in Prison Reform.

—Among the bills introduced in ths House of Representatives by N. C. members, we notice one introduced by Mr. Skinner to abolish Internal Revenue taxes on spirits distilled from apples, peaches and other fruits. Mr. Johnston introduced a bill pensioning soldiers and sailors who served during the Indian wars, including those who served in removing the Cherokee Indians from N. C., Tennessee and Georgia. Mr. Johnston, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to provide for payment for carrying U. S. Mails for the Southern States prior to 1861.

Nearly all of the North Carolina members introduced bills for the repeal of the internal revenue laws.

The Negro Exodus.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan 8.—Another large party of negroes, numbering several hundred, passed through this city yesterday en route from the Carolinas to Arkansas. The exodus of negroes from the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama to the West is increasing each week. Fully one thousand have passed through this city in the past fortnight, and hundreds of others are making arrangements to leave as soon as possible. The movement is more general than ever before, and is produced chiefly by high rents, bad crops and the defective tenant system in this section of the South. The movement is beginning to be felt in all of the States South, and is attracting wide spread attention.

A Terrible Blizzard Throughout the Northwest.

CHICAGO, January 8.—The "blizzard" raging throughout Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota and Minnesota is declared to be of wider extent and fiercer in character than has been known before in years. All moving Western trains are behind time. Many other trains have been snowed up and abandoned. Very little can be learned concerning the abandoned trains or of the further effects of the storm, owing to the blowing down of the telegraph poles and wires and the stoppage of telegraphic communication.

The temperature throughout Dakota is stated to be 2 degrees to 4 degrees below zero, with a wild blizzard blowing.

A telegram from Fargo says: The thermometer registered 27 degrees below zero at noon to-day. Yesterday is described as the roughest day in the experience of the city.

Bismarck reports high wind with thermometer 35 degrees below zero.

High wind is prevailing at Sioux City and the temperature is 20 degrees below zero.

Omaha registered 20 degrees below zero. Telegraphic communication with Omaha has been cut off nearly all day. California telegrams were being sent via St. Paul and Northern Pacific, with only one wire working.

A telegram from Desmoines, Iowa, says the cold wave continues there with high wind and drifting snow. All through trains west of there are blocked and branch roads are snowed up. Chicago & Burlington trains are stuck fast in a dritt about fifteen miles south of Desmoines. The Wabash road, south of that city, is badly drifted. The Fort Dodge Narrow Gauge road has been abandoned.

A snow storm prevailed through out Illinois all day, but the cold weather has not been severe so far. It is, however, growing colder to-night. All roads to Omaha are reported practically blocked in Central Iowa.

—On the 11th, there was no abatement of the cold in the North west. Mercury still from 15 to 24 degrees below zero. Some 6 persons are known to have been frozen to death in Illinois, Iowa and Denver, and it is feared the loss of life in the mountains is considerable.

—Col. John A. Sloan, formerly of this State, who was reported lost in Baltimore a short while ago, has been found near that city drowned in a creek. His mind is supposed to have been unbalanced at the time. He was a native of Guilford county.

—The following table shows the number of pounds of tobacco, raised by each State in 1883:

Kentucky	171,059,155
Virginia	67,865,971
Pennsylvania	36,322,099
Maryland	31,570,793
Ohio	29,947,536
North Carolina	29,048,213
Tennessee	28,538,602
Missouri	10,540,000
Connecticut	9,576,824
New York	9,068,789
Indiana	8,471,240
Wisconsin	5,743,828
Massachusetts	4,038,278
Illinois	3,155,462
Arkansas	1,100,000
West Virginia	1,952,876
New Hampshire	145,978
Other States	3,400,000
Total	451,545,641

North Carolina ranks sixth as a tobacco raising state. It raises nearly one fifteenth of all that is raised in the United States.

—"The cotton raising States," is a term often heard, and many are at a loss to know just which ones these are. Texas takes the lead, in this industry. Below will be seen the number of bales raised by each State in 1883:

Texas	1,118,000	bales
Mississippi	901,300	"
Georgia	752,500	"
Alabama	630,400	"
Arkansas	518,500	"
Louisiana	490,200	"
South Carolina	469,600	"
North Carolina	398,200	"
Tennessee	310,700	"
Florida	58,900	"
Virginia	17,300	"
Missouri	35,000	"
Total	5,700,600	"

North Carolina ranks eighth as a cotton raising State.

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—Sixteen penitentiary convicts employed in the mines at Coal Hill, Arkansas, effected their escape Wednesday. They tunnelled for a distance of thirty-five feet. Two of the men have been recaptured, and bloodhounds and a posse are in pursuit of the others.

—The companies of the Third Regiment, N. C. S. G., made Col. Jas. D. Glenn, of Greensboro, a present of a sword as a mark of their regard. It has a gold plated scabbard and cost $100.

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—Venus is the most prominent star during January, and will reach the period of her greatest brilliancy on the 13th.

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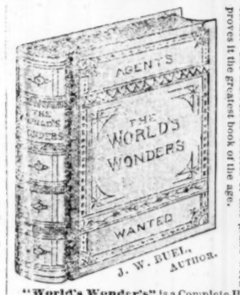

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DEALERS IN

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1,000 BUSHELS OF CORN, 10,000 POUNDS CORN CHOP, 5000 pounds Bolted Meal, 20,000 pounds Ship Stuff, 200 Bags Flour, 25,000 pounds Side Meat, 2,000 pounds Canvassed Hams, 1,000 pounds Breakfast Bacon, 3,000 pounds Lard, 200 bags Coffee, 100 bbls. Extra C, White Extra C, and Granulated Sugar, 50 bbls. Syrup and Porto Rico Molasses, 5 bbls Rice, 50 Kegs of Soda, 1,000 seamless sacks Salt, 25 bbls. 11 and 150 test Coal Oil, 2,000 pounds of Sole Leather, 1,000 pairs Half Soles, and many other goods in same line, all of which will be sold at bottom prices by

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

HARDWARE.

200 KEGS CUT NAILS, 25 KEGS ASSORTED HORSE AND MULE Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Mattocks, Handled Hoes, Grain Scythes and Cradles, Grass Scythes, Snaths and Whet Stones, Horse Collars, Hames, Back Bands, Trace Chains, Log Chains, Hand Saws and Files, Cross Cut Saws and Files, Mill Saw Files, Hammers, Hatchets, Axes, Pocket Knives, Table Knives and Forks, Spoons, Butcher and Tobacco Knives, Smoothing Irons, Apple and Peach Parers, Knob, Stock, Pad, Chest, Till, Wardrobe and Jail Locks, Lap or Repair Links, Hooks and Staples, Steel Plows, Bed Fasteners, Hat and Coat Hooks, Sewing and Pegging Awls and Hafts, Iron and Steel Squares, Narrow and Loose Joint Butts, Shutter Hinges, Strap and T Hinges, Screws, Fire Irons, Tacks, Finishing Nails, Cartridges, Gun Caps, Shot and Bar Lead, Coffee Mills, Frying Pans, Brass Kettles, and a full line of Staple Hardware at very low prices. When you need anything in this line it will pay you to see

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

SUNDRIES.

LINSEED (RAW AND BOILED) OIL, COPAL, JAPAN AND OTHER Varnishes, Lewis' White Lead, Window Glass and Putty, 2 and 3 Hoop Painted and Cedar Buckets, Plain, Painted and Cedar Tubs, 3 and 4 gallon Well Buckets, 1, 2, 3, 4½, 5 and 10 gallon Oak Kegs, 2, 3 and 4 String Brooms, 3, 4, 5 and 10 gallon Cedar Churns, 4 and 5 gallon Shipping Cans, Jute, Sisel and Cotton Rope, and many more articles in same line. No one sells cheaper than

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

FRUIT JARS, QUART AND ½ GALS., STONE CROCKS, JUGS, JARS, and Churns, Tin Buckets, Coffee Pots, Oil Cans, Wash and Dish Pans, Milk Strainers and Cups, Tin Cups, Lard Cans, also many other articles which you can buy to advantage of

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

WHAT DID YOU SAY?

WE SAY IF YOU WANT PURE CANDIES, FRESH CRACKERS, Oysters, Canned Fruits, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Sulphur, Copperas, Blue Stone, Cinnamon, Extracts, Essences, Concentrated Lye, Laundry and Toilet Soaps, Horse and Cattle Powders, Patent Medicines and such like, you cannot buy them cheaper than they will be sold to you by

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

HAVE YOU ANY HATS?

YES, SIR, ABOUT 35 CASES MEN'S AND BOY'S; STRAW FROM 5 cts. to $4. Men's and Boys' Wool and Saxony Wool from 25 cents to $1.25 Men's and Boys' Soft Finish Fur, very latest styles, from 75 cents to $5.00. Men's Stiff Hats from $1.00 to $3.00. No house carries a better or larger stock and you cannot buy cheaper of any one than you can of

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

HOW ABOUT SHOES AND BOOTS?

NOW YOU HAVE STRUCK US. WE HAVE MADE THIS LINE OF OUR business a specialty for years, and do a very large business in both Shoes and Boots. We have received at one time as many as 200 cases direct from the factories. Our stock at all times is very large, well assorted, quality good to best. WE DO NOT SELL SHODDY SHOES. We have all grades of the Bay State Boots and Shoes. A prominent farmer told us last week that he wore a pair of Bay State high-cut $1.75 Standard Screw Brogans 12 months. We have sold in the past 10 days 90 pairs of this same shoe, and have 420 pairs on the way. We have them in cheaper grade Brogans, also Bals, laced and buttoned Shoes, ranging in prices from $1.25 to $4.75. Also have all the styles for Boys and Children. We have T. Miles' Son's Philadelphia Hand Made Shoes from $3.00 to $7.00 per pair. There are no Shoes on the market, of the same class, of superior merit or more value for the same money.

We carry a very large stock of the various styles and qualities of other makes of Shoes, and can always suit you in style, fit and prices.

In addition to a full line of Bay State Boots, we carry a large stock of Calf, P Calf, Wax Kip, and Split Boots for men, boys and children, ranging in price from $1.00 to $7.00 per pair.

Our Randolph Shoe made of home tanned leather, at $2.00 per pair, is an extra good and cheap shoe.

Remember that we have the exclusive control and sale of the Bay State, T. Miles' Sons and the Randolph Shoes in this market; every pair, with their trade mark on them, is fully warranted not to rip, to wear well, and give satisfaction. Do not buy any kind of Shoes until you examine the stock of

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

Do You Sell Clothing and Men's Wear?

WE CARRY A VERY LARGE STOCK OF COTTONADES, LINEN Drills, Jeans, Cassimeres, Doeskin, and have a few patterns Broad Cloth, Coat Linings, Canvass, Buttons, Buckles, Coat Bindings, &c.

We have a good assortment of medium and good quality Clothing and Overcoats, which we are selling at remarkably low prices. We also sell the Globe Unlaundried and Laundried Shirts, the best Shirts on the market at the prices. Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Men's Gauze and Merino Shirts, Merino and Cotton Drawers, &c. When you want anything in the above line come direct to

HINSHAW & BYNUM'S.

ARE YOU GOING TO TRAVEL?

Do you Want to Protect Yourself from the Sunshine and the Rain?

IF SO, COME TO US AND BUY A GOOD TRUNK, VALISE, SATCHEL, Umbrella, Rubber Overcoat, or Gossamer.

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

IF YOU WANT INK, STEEL PENS, WRITING PAPER, COPY BOOKS, Blank Books, Standard School Books, Envelopes, Slates, Pencils or anything in this line come to

HINSHAW & BYNUM'S.

STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE.

WE HAVE SOLD SEVERAL CAR LOADS OF ISAAC A. SHEPPARD'S Excelsior Cook Stoves during the last three years, and so far as we know every one has given perfect satisfaction, in all respects they are equal and in some respects superior to any and all Stoves made. Prices as low as the prices of any other good Stove. We keep in stock Nos. 16, 17, 18, 27, 28, and 28 with Reservoir. We also keep a full line of Excelsior Stove Fixtures, Ovens, Spiders, extra Lids, small Pots, Tea Kettles, Wash Pots and Wash Kettles. Do not buy any Stove until examine the Excelsior.

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

5,000 BAGS STAR BRAND WHEAT AND GRASS FERTILIZER for sale this fall. Also a full line of Field, Grass and Clover Seeds.

OUR TRADE IS STEADILY INCREASING. THE MORE GOODS WE sell the better bargains we are able to give. We invite an examination of our stock and prices.

Very Respectfully

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

Winston, N. C., July 20th, 1885–tf.

Harper's Periodicals.

1886.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

The December Number will begin the Seventy-second Volume of *Harper's Magazine*. Miss Woolson's novel, "East Angels," and Mr. Howell's "Indian Summer"—holding the foremost place in current serial fiction—will run through several numbers, and will be followed by serial stories from R. D. Blackmore and Mrs. D. M. Craik. A new editorial department, discussing topics suggested by the current literature of America and Europe, will be contributed by W. D. Howell's, beginning with the January number. The great literary event of the year will be the publication of a series of papers—taking the shape of a story, and depicting characteristic features of American society as seen at our leading pleasure resorts—written by Charles Dudley Warner, and illustrated by C. S. Reinhart. The *Magazine* will give especial attention to American subjects, treated by the best American writers, and illustrated by leading American artists.

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Per Year:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
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The volumes of the MAGAZINE begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

Bound Volumes of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $3 00 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, postpaid.

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Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY has now, for twenty years attained its position as the leading illustrated weekly newspaper in America. With a constant increase of literary and artistic resources, it is able to offer for the ensuing year attractions unequalled by any previous volume, embracing two capital illustrated serial stories, one by Mr. Thos. Hardy, among the foremost of living writers of fiction, and the other by Mr. Walter Besant, one of the most rapidly rising of English novelists; graphic illustrations of unusual interest to readers in all sections of the country; entertaining short stories, mostly illustrated, and important papers by high authorities on the chief topics of the day.

Every one who desires a trustworthy political guide an entertaining and instructive family journal entirely free from objectionable features in either letter-press or illustrations, should subscribe to HARPER'S WEEKLY.

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Bound Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, for 3 years, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

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ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S BAZAR is the only paper in the world that combines the choicest literature and the finest art illustrations with the latest fashions and methods of household adornment. Its weekly illustrations and descriptions of the newest Paris and New York styles with its useful pattern-sheet supplements and cut patterns, by enabling ladies to be their own dressmakers, save many times the cost of subscription. Its papers on cooking, the management of servants and house-keeping in its various details are eminently practical. Much attention is given to the interesting topic of social etiquette, and its illustrations of art needle-work are acknowledged to be unequalled. Its literary merit is of the highest excellence, and the unique character of its humorous pictures has won for it the name of the American *Punch*.

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1886.

Harper's Young People.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

The position on HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE as the leading weekly periodical for young readers is well established. The publishers spare no pains to provide the best and most attractive reading and illustrations. The serial and short stories have strong dramatic interest, while they are wholly free from whatever is pernicious or vulgarly sensational; the papers on natural history and science, travel and the facts of life, are by writers whose names give the best assurance of accuracy and value. Illustrated papers on athletic sports, games, and pastimes give full information on these subjects. There is nothing cheap about it but its price.

An epitome of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—*Boston Courier.*

A weekly feast of good things to the boys and girls in every family which it visits.—*Brooklyn Union.*

It is wonderful in its wealth of pictures, information, and interest.—*Christian Advocate, N. Y.*

TERMS: Postage Prepaid. $2 Per Year.

Vol. VI. commences November 4, 1885.

SINGLE NUMBERS, Five Cents each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1886.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No. 9	Leaves Salem,	6.30 a. m.
" 10	Arrives "	11.25 a. m.
" 11	Leaves "	6.55 p. m.
" 12	Arrives "	1.17 a. m.

—All persons in arrears for the PRESS will please call and settle.

—Press, self-piler, for sale.

—High waters last week.

—Four fine shoats for sale. Enquire at this office.

—The *Daily* of the 6th says, there are six women in jail.

—See C. A. Hege's advertisement of his Iron Works.

—A Mr. Peddicord had his jaw broken by the kick of a mule last week in Winston.

—CLOCKS of all kinds and WALKING CANES, at BEVAN'S Jewelry Store, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—George H. Rights until recently connected with the *Sentinel*, is now with the *Republican*.

—Capt. H. R and Lt. S. C. Lemly, left for their respective homes Monday evening.

—For ELEGANT JEWELRY, in endless variety, go to BEVAN, the Jeweler, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—E. A. Baily, of Davidson county, killed two pigs about 7 month sold, weighing 140 and 122.

CALENDERS.—A few of Longfellow's, Holmes' and Business Calenders at the Salem Bookstore.

EGGS! EGGS!! EGGS!!!

GIERSH & SENSEMAN want 499,999 dozen immediately for which they will pay 18 cents cash, or 20 cents trade.

—The County Jail lot will be sold at public auction on Tuesday, 2nd day of February. See notice.

—Misses Lula and Bessie Purnell, of Raleigh will enter the Academy. They arrived here Tuesday night.

—Messrs. Pfohl & Stockton's Norman buss horses weigh 3,100 pounds, one weighing 1,560 and the other 1,540.

—Largest Stock of Ladies and Gents Gold and Silver WATCHES, at J. BEVAN, Watchmaker, 55 Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—Pupils of Salem Female Academy enjoyed a ride in Ex-Sheriff Fogle's two horse sleigh on Saturday morning.

—Persons who have been tearing down and defacing Land Posters, are hereby cautioned, as it is a violation of the law.

—Sam'l B. Spease, of Shore, Yadkin County, killed a hog the past week, weighing 600½ pounds. Yadkin has the lead.

—"Years have not seen and time shall not see," the people sit down quietly to suffer pain, when enterprise can afford such a panacea as Salvation Oil.

—We have in stock and are receiving daily the prettiest line of CROCKERY, GLASSWARE and LAMPS ever brought to our city. GIERSH & SENSEMAN.

—Mrs. T. B. Douthit, of Salem, sent last week to the Orphan Asylum at Oxford, says the *Orphan's Friend*, one of the most valuable boxes of goods that we have ever received. It contains just such articles as our girls most need. We hope other ladies will follow this example.

—The house in which Jonathan Welch, Esq., lived and at present occupied by his widow, near High Point, was built one hundred years ago this year by Patrick Haley, who died long since. The nails used in its constructian are all home made.—*Enterprise.*

— SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Rubber frames, to suit all Eyes, you will find at BEVAN'S, the Optician, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—The Christmas Entertainment of the colored Sunday School in the colored Moravian church was largely attended. Dr. Rondthaler, Superintendent, opened the services with prayer. The exercises consisted of songs, recitations and addresses by Messrs. F. H. Fries, H. E. Fries, I. A. Ebert, Jas T. Lineback and Jos A. Rice, of Bethlehem, Penn. This Sunday School has 331 scholars, the largest in the county.

THE WEATHER.—The weather is still extremely cold, with some indications of moderating. Snow fell last Friday to the depth of about 3 inches and still covers the ground. Most of the ice houses are filled with excellent ice about 4½ and 5 inches thick. The thermometer ranged Monday and Tuesday mornings from 5 to 8 degrees below zero.

—SOLID SILVER SPOONS and TRIPLE PLATED SILVERWARE, at bottom figures, for sale by J. BEVAN, Sversmith, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

Waughtown Items.

J. B Richardson will continue to preach through this year.

A few days since A. J. Witherington gave a few of his friends a fine turkey dinner. Mr. Witherington is a fine shoe and boot maker; also knows how to get up a nice turkey dinner.

—W. W. Phillips killed two pigs, weighing together 808.

Wagon Factories froze up on 11th inst.

—If you want your WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY REPAIRED by skilled workmen, and ENGRAVING and LETTERING done by *practical Engravers*, go to J. BEVAN Watchmaker and Jeweler, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—Dr. S. J. Montague, assisted by Dr. H. T. Babnson, performed quite a dangerous and difficult surgical operation on Mary Walker, colored, a day or two since. All the physicians of Winston-Salem were present to witness the operation. The patient is now progressing finely.—*Daily.*

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

—Julius Nifong, of Davidson, who has been south selling books for a good while, is now at home and intends to go to school at the State University.

—We notice that some farmers are preparing their oats ground, to be ready to commence sowing soon.

—A little over a week ago, Mrs. Levin Charles, of Davidson county, fell off of the door-step and very nearly broke her arm. She injured it so badly that she has not been able to use it since.

—Notwithstanding the cold last Saturday, a number of persons hunted rabbits and succeeded in catching a good share of them. It was just snow enough to track rabbits well.

—It was extremely cold for a few nights since the snow, and we are told that apples, potatoes &c., which were not well protected from the cold were frozen. Some one told us that if they are where the air does not strike them, the frost is apt to draw out of them if not handled while frozen; but if disturbed before they thaw, they will rot.

—Charlie Motsinger and David Bodenhamer, two young men of Midway township, Davidson county, started to Indiana on Wednesday of last week.

—Franklin Shoaf, of Midway township, is making preparations to *build a new dwelling-house.*

—The law puts a penalty on the act of carrying concealed weapons, but there are many boys who carry pistols and handle them boldly. For the peace of the community it would be a good thing to bring such boys to justice. There is no need of persons going armed in peaceable society, and pistols when handled carelessly, are very dangerous any way.

—A farmer, whose garden stuff is never badly injured by insects, says that by plowing gardens late in the fall the most destructive insects are generally destroyed. He says they place their eggs in the ground of a fall, and if not interrupted, they hatch the in spring; but if turned up and exposed to the winter freezes, they are tolerably well exterminated.

SURRY COUNTY.

From the Mt. Airy News.

—Mr Edgar Gilmer, steward, was in our office Wednesday and reports everything progressing very smoothly on the railroad works at this place. Mr. Gilmer also informed us that another squad of convicts will arrive at the stockades in a few days.

—Mr. Lawrence Speace, who lived near C. M. Short's, a few miles above Mt. Airy, was engaged at work last Monday at his saw mill on Lovell's creek when he fell into the swollen stream and was drowned before he could be rescued.

—Jeff Simpson, who killed David Lawson near Mt. Airy, Christmas Eve, was arrested and lodged in jail, at Dobson last week. The prisoner in company with Sheriff Venable, was in town Wednesday. Simpson was before Judge Graves, under writ of habeas corpus last Thursday and was allowed to give bail in the sum at $1,200.

—A very distressing accident occurred in Cleveland county, Christmas Day, Thomas Jolly, a lad of 13, shot and killed Daniel Settlemeyer, of the same age. The boys had risen very early to examine their Christmas presents. Young Jolly took up a gun and pointing it at his companion, said, "Now, if I were to shoot you, you would have no Christmas toys." The other stepped forward to seize the gun and as Jolly stepped back, the hammer of the gun went off, lodging the whole load in Settlemeyer's leg. He died that afternoon, after the amputation of the leg.

—The New Year Reception at the President's House for 1886 is said to have been the handsomest and best ordered, as well as the largest ever known in Washington.

—Severe earthquake shocks were felt on Wednesday, 30th ult., at Hartford, Conn. and at Bloomington, Ill. at the same time, greatly alarming the inhabitants.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

From the Lexington Dispatch.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. — The board met on Monday, 4th inst.; A. H. Kendall and W. P. Redwine, present. Several petitions concerning roads, etc., were postponed until the next meeting. Bennett Nooe was elected coroner to succeed D. M. Michael, resigned. The board ordered that the stock law shall go into effect in the territory embraced by the Thomasville act, on the first day of February.

Pensioners.

Twenty-six persons in this county have received pensions under the recent act of the Legislature, granting pensions to wounded Confederate soldiers, and widows of soldiers who were killed in battle or died by reason of wounds received. The following is a list of soldiers who received pensions:

Silas Cross, lost left arm; Wiley Leonard and Alexander Tysinger, lost right leg; John Miller lost right arm; Alfred M. Lambeth, lost left leg; L. F. Miller, D. H. Lambeth, Alex. Grubb and J. F. Burkhart, lost left arm.

The following widows received pensions: Susan A. Yarbv, Susan Bryant, Rachel Owen, M. G. Wagoner, Barbara Taylor, Susan Row, Esther A. Brown, Elizabeth Foust, Betsy Matherly, Siloma Miller, Catharine Beck, Elizabeth Cox, Sarah E Miller, Catharine Smith, Mary Louie, Malinda Hiatt, Balinda Hardman.

Report of the County Board of Education.

At a meeting of the county board of education held at the court house in Lexington on Monday, January 4th, 1886, the following business was transacted:

It was ascertained that the school subjects between 6 and 21 years of age number 7,965, of which 6,468 are white, and 1,497 colored. The school fund is $7,135 22½. The Hon. board of county commissioners with their usual generosity responded to our request and supplemented our school fund with the handsome gift of $1,000 from other county funds, making our total for the county schools this year foot up $8,135 22½. After deducting an amount sufficient to defray the general school expenses of the county authorized by law, we made the following apportionment: To all schools numbering over 65 scholars we gave 95 cents per scholar; to all from 60 to 65, $1.00; to all under 60, $1 15. The state gave us no help this year, hence we are not able to do for the school all we would like to do but we have done the best possible for all and adhered strictly to all the legal requirements, and we hope the people will be satisfied.

H. T. PHILLIPS,
Chairman Board Education.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Jan 9th, 1886:

Ladies.

Miss Mary Hines, Mrs. Susan Hairston, Mis Alice Hairston, Susan Jones, Miss M C. Martin, Miss Lucy Mosly, Mrs. Nannie Newsom, Mrs. Laura A. Sherly, Mrs. Phebe Shoaff, Miss Victoria Wyer, Miss Bell. Yokely.

Gentlemen.

Robt. Bailey (4), J. D. Beck, Mr. D. Draughn, Mr. Harry Heepler, Mr. Sam Jones, Geo. R. Knouse, Mr Rufus Kinnaman, E. C. B Linville, Mr. W. H Maxfield, Mr. Jesse Mock, Mr. Wm. Myers, Mr W. E Merrill, Mr Johnathan Miller, Prof. J. R. Rust, John F. Smith, Mr. A. H. Yokely.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

An Important Circular.

Col. W. L. Saunders, secretary of State, has sent the following circular to the chairmen of the various Boards of County Commissioners, dated January 4:

To give ample time to every delinquent tax payer whose land has been sold to the State for the non payment of his taxes to redeem his property at the least possible cost, I will not issue instructions for the bringing of any suit in the premises under the recent act of Assembly to enforce the collections of unpaid taxes, until the second Monday in February, 1886, until which time redemptions can be made on the same terms allowed before the first day of this month. I will say further for the information of all parties concerned, that no suit will be brought in the following classes of cases in which deeds are lodged in this office:

1. Where parties have receipts from the sheriff or tax collector for the time covered by the deed in this office. In this case let the party exhibit the receipt to the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners and give a copy of the same to him, to be forwarded to this office.

2. Where parties have paid the taxes for the time covered by the deed in this office and have lost the receipts therefor. In this case, let affidavit be made by the party and given to the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, to be forwarded to this office.

3. Where the owner of the land at the time covered by the deed in this office is dead. In this case, let the affidavit be made by the representative of the present owner of the land of the death of the former owner, and that the affiant believes the taxes to have been paid. The affidavit must be given to the chairmen of the Board of County Commissioners, to be forwarded to this office.

In the above cases no instructions will be given for bringing suit, but the facts will be reported to the Legislature for such action as it may deem proper. I have written a similar letter to the other counties, but it will be well to give the above as wide a circulation as possible.

—John B. Gough, the far famed lecturer, excused himself to an audience because of a bad cold, then started for Egypt in the hope of getting rid of it. Egypt contains no remedy more certain in its result than Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

—Governor Fitzhugh Lee declined to accept a carriage and harness which his Virginia friends proposed to present to him on New Year's day.

A Captain's Fortunate Discovery.

Capt. Coleman, schr. Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner.

Free Trial Bottles of this Standard Remedy at the Drug Store.

—There are 112 soldiers in the present Congress. Forty-four of these were in the Confederate army and sixty eight of them in that of the Union.

—Fayetteville, the *Observer and Gazette* says, is taking steps to get a good water supply for fire. The insurance companies have instructed their agents at Fayetteville to reduce rates 25 cents on the $100 and also to omit the three-fourth value clause in policies.

—Senator Edmunds' new anti polygamy bill passed the Senate by a vote of 38 to 7. This new measure practically throws the Mormon Church into the hands of a receiver.

—The census of the city of Charleston, S. C., completed on the 30th ult., shows a population of 60,145—a gratifying increase of 10,160 over the census of 1880.

—For GOOD GOODS at reasonable prices, and polite and honest treatment, go to the reliable *Cash* store of GIERSH & SENSEMAN.

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, P. A. BOOE, of Winston, to Miss SALLIE, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. D Sullivan, of Walkertown, this county.

On December 29th, J. G. HAYNES to Miss EMILY L. GORDON, all of Stokes.

On 5th inst., EDWARD WAGONER to Miss IDA G. CLODFELTER, all of Davidson County.

DIED.

In this place, after a protracted illness, on the morning of 7th inst., HENRY AUGUSTUS LEMLY, aged 73 years and 9 months.

MR LEMLY was a native of Salisbury. Educated at Chapel Hill, he was preparing himself for a medical course of instruction, but owing to weak eyes, he stopped and went into the mercantile business in Salisbury. He was married in 1836 to Miss Amanda S. Conrad, and soon after removed to Stokes, now Forsyth County. In April, 1852 he came to Salem. He was a devoted husband, kind father and a genial companion. He joined the Moravian Church two years since. His health has been failing for several years, but not seriously, until about six months since, when he commenced declining very rapidly. He enjoyed the visits of his friends very much during his latter days. Much of his time was spent in prayer, and in reciting hymns. On New Year's Eve he was taken worse, and was unable to lie down. Thus he died sitting in his chair conscious to the last moment.

His funeral took place on Friday last, from the Moravian church, Dr. Rondthaler preached the sermon. His remains were laid to rest in "Salem's God's Acre" amid a driving snow storm, and in the presence of numerous relatives and friends.

"Sleep in Peace."

NOTICE!

BY virtue of an order of the Board of Justices of the Peace and County Commissioners of Forsyth County, we will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, on Liberty Street, in Winston, in front of the County Jail,

On Tuesday, 2nd Day of February, 1886,

AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

the lot known as the old county

JAIL LOT,

Situated in the business centre of Winston, between Main and Liberty Streets, and fronting both Brown's and Farmers' Warehouses. Lot 100x200 feet, and will be sold in such size Lots as to suit purchasers.

A rare opportunity is offered to those who wish to buy sites for business houses in the best business part of the city.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale.

A. E. CONRAD,
J. W. FRIES,
Commissioners.

Jan. 9th, 1886.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat	$1 00 to 1 15
Corn, per bushel,	50 to 60
Oats, " "	00 to 50
Rye, " "	00 to 00
Barley, per bushel,	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred,	2 50 to 3 00
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to 0 00
Peas, (white,) " "	1 00 to 00
Beans (col'd,) " "	00 to 75
Beans, (white)" "	1 50 to 00
Orkin Setts, per bushel,	0 00 to 90
Pork,	7 to 8
Lard,	9 to 00
Country Meat, (hog round.)	00 to 00
" Hams,	00 to 00
Green Apples, per bushel	0 50 to 0 60
Eggs,	15 to 00
Butter, per pound,	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	5 to 08
Beeswax, " "	00 to 22
Flax Seed, per bushel,	00 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel,	40 to 50
Potatoes, sweet, " "	30 to 00
Cabbage, per pound,	2 to 0 00
Chickens,	13 to 10
Hay	38 to 53

Winston Tobacco Market

Lugs Common Green,	3 00 to 4 00
" Bright,	7 00 to 8 00
" Good,	8 00 to 10 00
" Fine,	11 00 to 12 00
Fillers, Common,	7 00 to 9 00
" Good,	8 00 to 12 00
" Fine,	10 00 to 15 00
Wrappers, Common,	16 00 to 18 00
" Good,	20 00 to 25 00
" Fine,	28 00 to 30 00
" Fancy,	50 00 to 65 00
Leaf, common,	4 00 to 5 50

Dried Fruit Market.

Cherries, pitted,	8 cents
Damson, Plums,	5 cents
Whortleberries,	7 cents
Blackberries,	6 cents
Quarter Apples,	3 cents
Sliced Apples, common,	4 cents
Sliced Aqples, bright,	2 cents
Sliced Apples, fancy,	3 cents
Dark Peeled Peaches,	1 cents
Bright " "	4 to 5 cents
Fancy " "	7 cents
Quarter unpeeled,	3 cents
Halves "	4 cents

1886—NEW YORK HERALD—1886

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Most Newsy and Accurate Weekly Journal in the United States.

Containing Twenty-four hours Later News each week than its Contemporaries.

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Is a special feature of the WEEKLY HERALD, and is epigramatic, choice and interesting.

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Prepared by De Grimm and other artists.

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It contains all the general news of the daily edition of the HERALD, which has the largest circulation in the United States.

Independent in politics it is the most valuable chronicle of political news in the world, impartially giving the occurrences and opinions of all parties so that all sides may be known.

THE FARM.

The Farm Department of the WEEKLY HERALD is practical. It goes to the point and does not give wild theories. The farmer will save many more than one dollar a year from the suggestions of the Farm Department alone, concerning soil, cattle, crops, trees, buildings, gardening, poultry, and agricultural economy.

HOME INSTRUCTION

Includes the preparation of new and palable dishes, furnishing, department, decoration, &c.; also the fashions at home and abroad. The latest inventions in sanitary and social science, special literary compositions, poetry, and a

SERIAL NOVEL.

Select Sermons each week by eminent clergymen, and general Church intelligence. In addition are given latest reports of trade and

STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

The condition of money, wit and humor, sporting news, the doings of well known persons, a department devoted to the dramatic and lyric stage. The WEEKLY HERALD is a great journal for the family.

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The ideal young people's magazine. It holds the first place among periodicals of its class.

—BOSTON JOURNAL.

ST. NICHOLAS

An illustrated monthly periodical for boys and girls, appearing on the 25th of each month. Edited by Mary Mapes Dodge. Price, 25 cents a number, or $3.00 a year, in advance. Booksellers, newsdealers, postmasters and the publishers take subscriptions, which should begin with the November number, the first of the volume.

ST. NICHOLAS aims both to satisfy and to develop the tastes of its constituency; and its record for the past 12 years, during which it has always stood, as it stands to-day, at the head of periodicals for boys and girls, is a sufficient warrant for its excellence during the coming season. The editors announce the following as among the

LEADING FEATURES FOR 1885-86:

A Serial Story by **Frances Hodgson Burnett.** The first long story she has written for children

A Christmas Story by **W. D. Howells.** With humorous pictures by his little daughter.

"George Washington," by **Horace E. Scudder.** A novel and attractive historical Serial.

Short Stories for Girls by **Louisa M. Alcott.** The first—"The Candy Country"—in November.

New "Bits of Talk for Young Folks," by **"H. H."** This series forms a gracious and fitting memorial of a child-loving and child-helping soul.

Papers on the Great English Schools, Rugby and others. Illustrations by Joseph Pennell.

A Sea-coast Serial Story, by **J. T. Trowbridge,** will be life-like, vigorous, and useful.

"Jenny's Boarding-House," a serial by **James Otis.** Dealing with news-boy life and enterprise.

Frank R. Stockton will contribute several of his humorous and fanciful stories.

"Drill." By **John Preston True.** A capital school story for boys.

The Boyhood of Shakespeare, by **Rose Kingsley.** With illustrations by Alfred Parsons.

Short Stories by scores of prominent writers, including Susan Coolidge, H. H. Boyesen, Nora Perry, T. A. Janvier, Washington Gladden, Rossiter Johnson, Joaquin Miller, Sophie May, Hezikiah Butterworth, W. O. Stoddard, Harriet Prescott Spofford, and many others.

Entertaining Sketches by Alice W. Rollins, Charles G Leland, Henry Eckford, Lieutenant Schwatka, Edward Eggleston, and others.

Poems, shorter contributions, and departments will complete what the *Rural New Yorker* calls "the best magazine for children in the world."

THE CENTURY CO., NEW-YORK.

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Send your name and address for the CEDAR COVE NURSERIES CATALOGUE, representing an immense stock of most beautiful

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In preparing for CHRISTMAS you will not forget that some handsome article of CLOTHING is a very SENSIBLE PRESENT.

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N. C. DIVISION.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Date, May 81, 1885.	No. 51, Daily.	No. 53, Daily.
Leave Charlotte,	4.50 a m	6.50 p m
" Salisbury,	6.32 a m	7.50 p m
" Lexington,	7.45 a m	8.52 p m
Arrive Greensboro,	8.17 a m	9.18 p m
Leave "	9.35 a m	
Arrive Hillsboro,	11.39 a m	
" Durham,	12.13 p m	
" Raleigh,	1.20 p m	
Leave "	2.28 p m	
Arrive Goldsboro,	4.40 p m	

No. 53—Daily except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro, 10.00 p m
Arrive at Raleigh, 6.00 a m
Arrive at Goldsboro, 11.00 a m

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West of Danville. At Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. Daily. Nos. 51 and 53 connect at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points on Salem Branch.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Date, May 81, 1885.	No. 50, Daily.	No. 52 Dai
Leave Goldsboro,	12.35 p m	
Arrive Raleigh,	3.05 p m	
Leave "	3.09 p m	
Arrive Durham,	6.07 p m	
" Hillsbo'	6.47 p m	
" Greensb'o	9.00 p m	
Leave "	11.21 p m	9.36 a m
Arrive Lexington,	12.31 p m	10.40 a m
" Salisbury,	1.05 a m	11.10 a m
" Charlotte,	2.50 a m	12.35 p m

No. 10—Daily except Sunday.
Leave Goldsboro, 7.45 p m
Arrive at Raleigh, 11.45 p m
Leave Raleigh, 12.35 a m
Arrive at Greensboro, 8.30 a m

No. 50—Connects at Salisbury for all points on W. N. C. R. R., and at Charlotte with A. & C. Air Line for all points in the South and Southwest.

No. 52—Connects at Charlotte with C. C. & A. R. R. for all points South and Southeast and with A. & C. Air-Line for all points South.

N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.

GOING SOUTH.

No. 50—Daily.

Leave Greensboro,	11.35 p m
Arrive Kernersville,	12.39 p m
" Salem,	1.17 p m

No. 52—Daily.

Leave Greensboro,	9.46 a m
Arrive Kernersville,	10.50 a m
" Salem,	11.25 a m

GOING NORTH.

No. 51—Daily.

Leave Salem,	6.55 p m
Arrive Kernersville,	7.30 p m
" Arrive Greensboro,	8.35 p m

No. 53—Daily.

Leave Salem,	6.40 a m
Arrive Kernersville,	7.05 a m
" Greensboro,	8.05 a m

STATE UNIVERSITY R. R.

GOING NORTH.

No. 1—Daily, except Sunday.
Leave Chapel Hill, 10.25 a m
Arrive University, 11.25 p m

No. 3—Daily, except Sunday.
Leave Chapel Hill, 5.00 p m
Arrive University, 6.00 p m

GOING SOUTH.

No. 4—Daily, except Sunday.
Leave University, 6.30 p m
Arrive Chapel Hill, 7.31 p m

No. 2—Daily, except Sunday.
Leave University, 11.54 a m
Arrive Chapel Hill, 12.54 p m

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engraved on steel, TWICE THE SIZE OF OTHERS, and superbly colored. Also, Household, Crockery, and other receipts; articles on Art Embroidery, Flower Culture, House Decoration—in short, everything interesting to ladies.

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ORIGIN OF THE LIFE CAR.

A DEVICE WHICH BROUGHT FAME TO JOSEPH FRANCIS.

Sympathy for Shipwrecked Sailors Made Him an Inventor when a School Boy—His Life Story.

Joseph Francis, who is famous the world over as the inventor of the first practical life saving apparatus, and who a quarter of a century ago was one of the most conspicuous citizens of the country, now lives quietly in a New York hotel at the ripe age of eighty-five years. Francis tried his first experiment in devising his future life-saving apparatus in the boat building manufactory that a relative owned in his native town of Boston. The little eleven-year-old inventor made a small boat rigged up with a contrivance in the bow and stern that he made by enclosing big cakes of cork in wood. He filled the boat chock full of water one day, and was almost beside himself with boyish glee when he found that it would not only hold the water and float, but that four men could climb into it beside and paddle around without sinking it. He had built the first real lifeboat ever made in America. He kept on making boats and getting them more and more buoyant, and in 1819 sent a light, fast going rowboat that wouldn't sink to the first fair of the Massachusetts Mechanics' Institute. The fair managers had never seen anything like it before, and they awarded it a favorable mention. This was the first bit of encouragement that the boy inventor had ever received in his pursuit of his pet idea. People had seen him at work in the boat house, but none of them was able to comprehend what the boy was driving at. They laughed and said he was a "visionary."

Men with brains and money began to get interested in the boy after the fair, and in 1825, when he brought to New York the first buoyant wooden boat that he called a "lifeboat," he hadn't any difficulty in getting the leading shipping merchants of the town to go down to the foot of Wall street and watch what happened when the boat took water at the end of the old wooden dock. The boat had cork stowed at the bow and the stern, and air chambers ran along the sides and the thwarts.

Young Francis tossed the boat overboard endwise and bottom upward, and she righted instantly because of her peculiar model, and the water went through her perforated bottom as it would have passed through a sieve. Young Francis next hauled her up to the yardarm of a ship and cut her loose. She struck the water with an awful thump, and went out of sight. She came right up again right side up, and was then loaded with men. They tried every which way to upset or sink it, but they couldn't succeed. Young Francis tried the same experiment before thousands of sightseers in Philadelphia, and finally old England came along and ordered two boats of the same kind for service on the Canada coast.

Fortune began to boom for the young inventor then. He had all he could do to fill orders for lifeboats that poured in from all over. People ordered him to build yachts and pleasure boats, too, and the emperors of Brazil and Russia sent on royal orders for state barges. Young Francis, all this time, kept making experiments to improve the lifeboat. He wanted to make something that would fetch people off a wreck without dragging them through the tremendous seas. These experiments resulted, in 1838, in the perfection of plans for the construction of a covered life car built of wood to run on a hawser drawn from a wrecked ship to the shore. He got a patent for it the same year, and built a boat after the plans in 1840. It looked nice, but he smashed it to pieces almost immediately. He saw that it could not stand being banged on the rocks or against the bulwarks of a wreck by the heavy seas. Then he set to work to make a boat of iron that could stand being banged around promiscuously in a storm. It was a tedious and discouraging struggle. Nobody, up to that time, had ever heard of iron being used in constructing any kind of a small boat. He kept on trying, and at last built two huge cast iron dies, 10½ feet long, and forced them together over a huge sheet of iron. When the dies were opened the sheet of iron was found pressed in the shape of the side of a boat, with deep corrugations at the edges. Francis pressed out a duplicate sheet, and then riveted the two together, and had the thing he had been striving after completed at last. He got a patent for the idea of a corrugated boat in 1845.

But he disovered soon that it was one thing to make such a boat and quite another to make people believe that it would do what he knew it would. When he told the secretary of the national treasury about it, that official told him that there never had been nor ever could be a boat built that would carry people off a wreck. The secretary said, however, that if Francis had a mind to amuse himself by taking his new-fangled contrivance down on the Jersey coast and waiting till a wreck came along to try it on, the government would like to know the result. If the thing did half what Francis said it would, then the government would look into it.

Francis was willing to take the chances. He put a boat on the Jersey coast at his own expense. At last, on January 12, 1850, the British ship Ayrshire came driving ashore in a furious snow storm. She had 200 souls aboard. The life-savers rushed down to the beach and shot a line at the wreck. They aimed so perfectly that the line fell just amidships. The sailors on the ship seized it and hauled aboard a huge hawser that was made fast to it. They secured the hawser to the mast. The life-savers slung the new-fangled life car on the hawser, and then fired another line aboard the wreck. A minute afterward the queer-looking car was hanging over the passengers' heads on the wreck, and five people clambered into it. It was all the car could hold. The crew shut down the hatch over the five, and the car started on its flight back through the waves for shore. It got there safely in two minutes' time. It shot back and forty different times in the next two hours, and brought ashore all the passengers save one. That one was a man whose two nieces were safely stowed in the car. He vaulted on top of the car just as it started from the wreck, and was swept into the raging sea and lost.

This splendid feat of life-saving made Francis the hero of the day. The news of it flew over the world. When he went abroad the same year to build up the health he had broken down in his continuous work on his inventions, crowned heads hurried to do him honor. He gave a special exhibition of the life car on the Seine before the Emperor Napoleon, and the emperor knighted him and gave him a gold snuff box. It bore the imperial initial and crown set in blue enamel and studded with eighty-six diamonds. The Emperor of Austria with his suite attended a similar exhibition given near Vienna at his own request, and heaped compliments on the inventor. After the trials in Russia, Emperor Alexander II. conferred upon Francis the badge of the Knighthood of Saint Stanislas. Medals of honor and diplomas of merit were presented to him everywhere, and he returned to America to find that the government here had adopted his life car and his pontoon wagons and other paraphernalia intended for military and naval transportation service. But the government has never yet awakened to the fact that it might be a graceful thing, as well as an act of justice, to do some act of honor to its aged citizen to whom other nations long ago awarded the laurel wreath of merit.—*New York Sun.*

An amendment to the constitution—A wooden leg.—*Hot Springs News.*

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

A French officer has invented a rifle which can be loaded with seven cartridges in ten seconds and discharged in four. It does not have to be removed from the shoulder until empty.

To find capacity of a cylindrical vessel in gallons, multiply the area in inches by height in inches, and divide product by 231. To find capacity of a four-sided vessel in gallons, find cubical contents by multiplying the length, breadth and height in inches, and divide product by 231.

An electric needle and battery are now used quite extensively for destroying the roots of offensive hairs upon the face. In the case of a young woman with a heavy beard, 8,000 hairs were removed, the process requiring two or three years, each root having to be killed separately.

Regarding the manurial value of freshly fallen tree leaves it has been ascertained through the researches of Professor Emmerling, Dr. Loges and Herr Emeis, that beech, oak and birch leaves contain only two to two and two-third per cent. of utilized matter, plane up to four, and poplar and willow five to 5.7 per cent.

The manufacture of mild steel by the Bessemer process has, it is said, been so greatly reduced in cost in England that steel ships and iron ships of the same class have come to be offered at precisely the same price. This possibility, it is remarked, arises largely from the fact that a steel ship of a given strength can be made of much lighter weight than one of iron.

English journals record the late voyage of a large steamer owned in London which has been fitted to burn petroleum. Good time was made, and general satisfaction is expressed with the experiment. The consumption of oil on the voyage was a little over eight gallons per hour, costing about one pound per day, while the cost of coal for that period is calculated to be seven pounds. Beside the saving in coal, a great saving will be effected in labor, there being no shoveling of coal into the furnaces and no accumulation of ashes to remove.

The earthquake committee of the British association has described experiments made in Japan—the home of earthquakes—in placing a house upon rollers resting upon the foundation. With ten-inch iron balls the earthquake shock was made less sudden, but the building was easily moved by the wind. Smaller balls were tried, until finally the structure rested on a handful of quarter-inch iron shot placed upon each of the supporting pillars. By this arrangement the effect of earthquakes is greatly mitigated without exposing the house to danger from the wind.

Bisulphide of carbon, M. Pasteur thinks, will become the most efficacious of all antiseptics, as it is also the cheapest, costing but a fraction of a penny per pound in large quantity. It is likewise the best insecticide known, and for this purpose may, it is thought, be useful for preserving woodwork in tropical countries. Some idea of the use it is already put to may be gathered from the fact, as stated, that more than 8,000,000 pounds of the substance are used annually to check the ravages of phyloxera. Carbon bisulphide, as produced, though an extremely offensive compound in respect to odor, is capable of complete purification.

Our Mineral Wealth.

Fifty years ago the mineral products of the United States were of little commercial importance. Even the census report of 1850 is destitute of mineralogical information or results. The impetus given mining by the excitement which followed the discovery of gold in California in 1848 has resulted in an output of the mineral products of giant proportions. Over $800,000,000 is annually invested in mining enterprises as productive capital, and not less than 400,000 persons are employed in the mining industries. It is estimated that the value of the mineral product of the United States for 1885 will reach $420,000,000.

The following statement, obtained from the latest official returns, gives the annual production of all the commercial minerals:

	Ounces.	Value.
PRECIOUS METALS.		
Silver	37,744,695	$48,000,000
Gold	1,489,944	30,800,000
Aluminum	1,800	1,350
Platinum	150	450
	Pounds	**Value.**
INDUSTRIAL METALS.		
Lead	279,794,000	$10,567,042
Copper	145,221,940	17,789,687
Zinc	78,088,000	3,422,707
Zinc white	26,000,0 0	000,000
Quicksilver	2,712,000	936,327
Nickel	64,550	48,415
	Tons.	**Value.**
IRON AND COAL.		
Pig iron	4,097,868	$73,761,624
Bituminous coal	73,731,539	77,427,000
Anthracite coal	33,175,756	66,331,512
	Barrels.	**Value.**
PETROLEUM AND GAS.		
Petroleum	24,089,758	$20,476,204
Natural gas	.....	1,460,000
MISCLLANEOUS.		
Salt, pounds	662,182,360	$4,193,754
Borax, pounds	7,000,000	490,000
Cement, barrels	4,000,000	3,720,000
Lime, barrels	37,000,000	18,500,000
Limestone, tons	3,401,950	1,701,000
Building stone	.....	19,000,000
Phosphates, tons	441,779	2,374,734
Marls, tons	875,000	437,500
Mica, pounds	147,410	308,525
Others	.....	11,062,631
Total value of mineral products		$443,101,620

In the foregoing tables, placing iron with the industrial metals, where it properly belongs, it is found that the total value exceeds that of the precious metals by $18,633,999. Coal, in value, is in excess of the precious metals $64,946,718, and leads the industrial metals by $36,312,719.

The Richest Man in the World.

An item is going the rounds to the following effect: "A Chinese banker, Han Qua, of Canton, is said to be the wealthiest man in the world? He pays taxes upon an estate of $450,000,000, and is estimated to be worth $1,400,000,000." Upon this statement George Francis Train comments thus in the New York *Sun*. "In a country where they use 1,000 coppers—'cash,' so called—to a dollar larger coins are overestimated. A guest of old How qua—not Han Qua—three decades ago at Canton, and later of his sons, I saw his wonderful gardens and beautiful grounds. He was a life-long friend of Russell & Co., leaving them untold sums. They protected his estate during the opium wars. He was known as a friend of America. He may be worth $50,000,000—certainly not $1,400,000,000. History is a fearful liar."

Origin of "The Bloody Shirt."

A gentleman who is well known as a litterateur said to the Boston *Traveller's* Washington correspondent: "You see the term of 'bloody shirt' used frequently in the newspapers. It is generally thought to be of American origin, but such is not the fact. Scott, in the introduction of 'Rob Roy,' says: 'This battle of Glenfruin, and the severity which the victors exercised in the pursuit, were brought to James VI. in a manner most unfavorable to the clan MacGregor, whose general character being that of lawless, though brave men, could not avail them in such a case. That James might fully understand the extent of the slaughter, the widows of the slain to the number of eleven score—220—in deep mourning, riding upon white palfreys, and each bearing her husband's bloody shirt on a spear, appeared at Sterling in the presence of a monarch, etc." The battle occurred in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

FARM GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Poultry Hints.

A crooked breast-bone is not a natural deformity in any breed, but is caused by the bird roosting on a pole before the bone is sufficiently formed to bear its weight, or, in other words, by the fowl roosting too young. A bird with a crooked breast-bone will not transmit it.

Poultry-raising, like any other business, is a trade to learn, and if one is adapted to it, or has a liking for it, he will succeed. All beginners are advised to start with a few birds, increasing the number as they learn how to handle them. What every one wants is to produce eggs when they bring the highest prices, and also poultry for market when it is not plenty. A place near a city is naturally the best, as one can readily secure customers that will pay good prices for fresh eggs and nicely dressed chickens.

Both Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes are hardy breeds. Wyandottes mature the quickest, because as a rule they are not as large as Plymouth Rocks. The latter breed will weigh more at eight weeks old. We cannot say which would lay the greater number of eggs in a year, as the Wyandottes have not been tried or bred as extensively as Plymouth Rocks.

The cause of young chicks getting so weak in the legs as to hardly be able to walk is often that they are kept on a board floor too much. They should be allowed to go on the ground after being forty-eight hours old.

There is no recipe for packing eggs so as to keep them a year, and have them like fresh eggs. Such a method would make a fortune for anybody. There is no rule to feed and care for hens that are confined to make them lay the year around. The better care you give them the better returns.

Chickens hatched in January and February will molt more or less in the fall and there is no way to prevent it.

There is nothing so fruitful of disease and death among young chickens as damp, unclean quarters. Oftentimes dampness is found under coops, caused by the coop remaining upon one place all day. All brood coops should be removed just before sundown to ground that has had the full effects of the drying sun and wind throughout the day. In rainy weather a dry board should take the place of the damp ground.

Young chickens show the effects of dampness in several ways. The brood may only appear at first slightly indisposed, the chicks less active, finally becoming lifeless and dying from no apparent cause. In other instances the chick is noticed to drag its body as if constantly under great pressure. Indigestion and inflammation are the active causes of distress, the chick growing rapidly weak and soon dying. The least evidence of dampness is manifested in acute catarrh, or more commonly in rheumatism in the feet and legs. The chick is found suddenly crippled and its toes drawn up in a night. In all cases of poultry ails, prevention is the best and cheapest doctor.

In the case of chickens suffering from rheumatism, the feet and legs should be placed, or rather held, in warm water for ten minutes at a time. The legs must be dried thoroughly, and the chick kept indoors, or upon perfectly dry ground, until restored to health.

There is no pure air in circulation within the hennery unless ventilators are used, or where windows are lifted so that the opening at night are all on one side of the house. Draughts are dangerous and plant the seeds of many winters' losses.

Ducks often die from greedily eating all kinds of insects without stopping to kill them, thus disarranging their digestive organs. Ducks should be confined in small yards while young, say to three or four weeks old, giving water only enough to drink. Ducks require more animal food than chickens. They relish fish.

Young turkeys should be fed on curd and chopped greens the first two or three weeks. They require a range and will not thrive in confinement. Both turkeys and ducks should be kept out of the rain and dampness until they are several weeks old.

A characteristic of our domestic turkey is that when young, and until it "shoots the red," it is the most delicate bird we have, but when grown it is able to bear the rigors of our winters extremely well.—*Poultry Monthly.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Bare earth is much preferable to planks, bricks or stones for a henhouse floor.

Sugar is strongly recommended as an article of diet for cattle. They are said to fatten quickly upon it, and it improves the flavor of the flesh.

An Ohio farmer has a cornfield of twelve acres, upon which the stalks are said to average twelve feet in height, and will yield not less than twenty-five tons of ensilage per acre.

Red top grass is regarded as a very good grass for pasture and of some value for hay, if cut early, although the yield is not as large as of some other equally good or better grasses.

A new and easy method of bleaching celery, where grown on a level surface, is to enclose it by a four inch drain tile slipped over the plant when a foot high. The leaves grow over the top, affording sufficient shade, and the confined stalks whiten perfectly.

When pigs are allowed to sleep in damp places the result will often be stiffness of the joints, rheumatism and diseases of the spine, due to taking cold. Dryness and warmth are essential to the thrift of young pigs, especially on the approach of cold weather.

Professor Brown, of the Ontario Experiment farm, finds, after nine years experimentation, that a bullock gained on permanent pasture 2.05 pounds per day, at a cost of two cents per pound, and that this was the cheapest of the twenty ways of feeding tried.

A barn sheet is an inexpensive but very useful article that should be found on every farm. When loading such grain as buckwheat or oats, that is liable to shell out, by spreading the barn sheet over the wagon bottom enough grain may be saved for next season's seed.

To insure safe wintering of bees, cut two holes through six of the centrebrood combs, near the centre or about one-third of the way from the top of the combs, so the bees can pass and repass and thus reach their food. The holes should be about an inch in diameter.

Ropy milk is ascribed to several causes, but bad food, which disturbs the cow's health, is the most frequent cause. The trouble, however produced, may generally be remedied by a dose of sixteen ounces of epsom salts and a daily dose of hypophosphate of soda for a week.

There is probably no root more poorly adapted to making good milk or butter than potatoes. They should be fed only sparingly and with a good ration of corn meal, or the milk will be thin and the butter of poor quality. We have found that feeding potatoes in winter makes the churning long and laborious. In fact, it sometimes had to be given up as a bad job. But corn meal fed to cows is a great help in making their cream easily churned into butter even in winter.

Poultry breeders should keep their stock supplied with fresh water, that is, warm in winter and cool in summer. The poultry fancier, when he leaves home for business, ought to feel secure, especially in cold weather, that he has not left his fowls in peril of thirst, and this security he can obtain by using a well made drop faucet. For the cold weather it is a good plan to put the water in the reservoir (any tub, old keg, or firkin will answer for this) every morning hot, and keep old carpets or cloths wrapped about the cask.

Moss is one of the best materials in which to pack garden vegetables for winter, being easy to handle and remove, and preserving the moisture and freshness of the roots, and preventing wilting. There are many places where it may be easily procured from damp woods, from rotting logs or the roots of trees, and in other places from swamps. If in large flakes, these are to be torn to pieces, so as to make fine packing. Placed in alternate layers with such roots as beets, parsnips, turnips or carrots, it preserves their freshness, and it may be used for packing cabbage heads or celery.

Household Hints and Recipes.

Ceilings that have been smoked by a kerosene lamp should be washed off with soda water.

Copperas mixed with the whitewash put upon the cellar walls will keep vermin away.

To wash doubtful calicoes, put a teaspoonful of sugar of lead into a pailful of water and soak fifteen minutes before washing.

According to Professor P. Wagner, steamed potatoes are far more nutritive than boiled ones. With the latter, not only is more water taken up, but also nutritious salts are extracted by the surrounding water. The author publishes analyses in support of his opinion.

To repair broken articles in plaster, a good cement may be prepared as fo lows: Dissolve small pieces of celluloid in ether. Decant the liquid after a short while. The pasty residue is a cement that will dry rapidly, and not dissolve in water if the articles should be exposed to it.

To make raisin and spice cookies, take two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, two beaten eggs, four tablespoonfuls of sour milk, two cups of chopped raisins, one teaspoonful each of ground cloves and cinnamon, one of nutmeg and one of soda, dissolved and beaten in the sour milk. Flour to roll out same as other cookies.

RECIPE FOR STEWED CARROTS: Boil the carrots until they are quite tender and boil five small onions in a separate vessel. Cut the carrots in any desired shape, and mince the onions fine with a sprig of parsley. Have a pint of milk at boiling point, and stir in a tablespoonful of flour that has been mixed with a teaspoonful of butter; put in the carrots, onions and parsley, and simmer for ten minutes. Serve hot.

"Now, isn't it strange, says a writer in the *Household*," "that so many people do not know how to cook corn? They cook it too long. It should be placed in a pot of boiling water—not salt, and left there for ten minutes—be sure the water is in a great rage—then take out and wrap in a large napkin until you are ready to eat it. Boiled longer than ten minutes, the milk hardens in the kernel, and it is not a tenth part as palatable and it's much less digestible.

A Big Bunion.

John Albert Brown's corn has been the subject of official report to the war department at Washington, and of serious narrative to the American Medical society of New York. Brown is a private soldier in the United States army, and he is stationed at Fort Elliott, Texas. The account of his corn, as made to the Washington authorities, said that it disabled him from active duty, and recommended gravely enough that he be excused from such duties as bore too heavily on his bad foot. The report to the scientific association is by Surgeon R. C. Newton, on service at Fort Elliott. The dimensions of the corn are stated by him as phenomenal. It is declared to be an inch in superficial diameter, and of a depth that required the scalpel and caustics to a wonderful extent for its removal. But it was persistent. Dr. Newton relates that it grew again and again after repeated operations, and that it successively defied lunar caustic, sallicylic acid, entire excision, collodium, scraping, cannabis indica and poultices. Within a few weeks after each removal it was there in place again, as big and malignant as ever. Then constitutional treatment by medicine was tried, but the corn seemed to be like any other corn—a local affair, not affecting or affected by the general system of Brown. These facts have been on record for months. But lately came the news that Brown's corn is cured. His name was at once removed from the roll of incurable marchers, and the medical men were informed that applications of liquor potassæ twice daily for four months did it.

Canning Fruits.

When M. Pasteur advanced his theory that all fermentation was caused by organism, so minute that they floated about in the air, he very soon announced that, according to his experiments, these small bodies would not pass through cotton. Now, if they cannot go through cotton, and if they are the cause of fermentation, cotton will prevent the canned fruit from spoiling. Many people have experimented with it and find it a success. The cotton is simply tied over the boiled fruit while it is still hot, serving to keep the germs out just as sufficiently as the rubber ring or any amount of wax.

In the college kitchen laboratory experiments were tried with five kinds of fruit, including tomatoes, and the results were perfectly satisfactory in every case, not even a particle of mold forming in the can. In most cases the cotton was simply tied over the canful of hot fruit; in some cases there was a piece of white paper put on first to prevent the cotton from dropping down and becoming juice soaked. This seemed to be the preferable way. The cotton is taken just as it comes off the roll, the thickness being about as it unwinds, and it is tied down with strong twine.

If this should be as successful with all fruit canners as here, there is no longer need for patent fruit cans; for any bottle with a wide neck suitable to receive the fruit, or any jar with glazing which is perfect, to allow no entrance of air through its walls, will be all sufficient for keeping the fruit for winter use. *Industrialist.*

Ancient Libraries and Hygiene.

Not in Athens only, but in Rome and in Alexandria, there were libraries containing tens of thousands of volumes, while in the provinces there were private book collections hardly less colossal. Pamphilus of Cæsarea, in Palestine, who was canonized after suffering martyrdom, A. D. 307, had a famous library, which he threw open to the public, and which consisted of 30,000 volumes. These noble institutions were frequented by students sufficiently numerous to require hygienic regulation. Thus, for example, the Roman parchment on which so many of the books were written had to be disused, as its extreme whiteness injured the eyes of the reader. According to Isidore, of Spain, (bishop of Saville, A. D., 600-636), architects of libraries came to disguise the floors being of carystian (that is green) marble, because the glare of the gold was found to blunt the vision, while the green refreshed it. For the same reason, in the coin departments of museums the student had to examine the denarii on cloths of myrtle green, and the artist in gems when at work used to glance from time to time at the backs of scrabei, than which nothing is greener, says Isadore, to relieve the eye from the strain induced by their minute and intense labors.—*Lancet.*

SELECT SIFTINGS.

A farmer in Ohio says he has developed a breed of chickens which lay two eggs a day.

There is a man in Georgia who can write without knowing the alphabet, or being able to read anything except his own letters.

Biscuits were eaten in a McPherson, Kan., hotel recently, made from flour ground from wheat which was standing in the field ninety minutes previous to the call for supper.

From the earliest period much importance has been attached to the position of the grave, the popular direction being from east to west, that from north to south being not only regarded as dishonorable but unlucky.

The London *Lancet* thinks that the proposal to free the ring finger of pianists by dividing its connecting bands is ingenious in theory, but would be dangerous practically, owing to the risks attendant, more or less, upon all surgical interferences.

The Cloaca Maxima is well known as the great common sewer of ancient Rome. It is of Etruscan architecture, and still serving its original purpose, is as firm as when its foundations were laid. It was built at least 2,400 years ago, and is one of the few monuments of Rome whose antiquity has never been assailed.

The aboriginal inhabitants of Newfoundland were red Indians, or Beothies. They were originally doubtless from Canada, coming by the straits of Belle Isle. They are supposed to have belonged to the Algonquin branch. There is now in the museum at St. Johns a human skull, the last token of a once powerful but now extinct tribe. It is said that Cabot on his second voyage brought away three of the aborigines, and they were kept by the king in the palace of Westminster.

It is probable that the association of good luck with the four-leaved clover arose from its fancied resemblance to the cross. Support is given so this hypothesis by the traditional origin of the shamrock as the badge of Ireland. In the account given of St. Patrick in the "Book of Days" it is stated that once, when the saint wanted to illustrate the doctrine of the Trinity to his pagan hearers he plucked a piece of the common white clover. Now it seems that the trefoil is called "shamrakh" in Arabic, and was held sacred in Persia. And it is remarkable that Pliny says that trefoil is an antidote against the bites of snakes and scorpions. But how did the name come from Arabia, and what is the connection between Pliny's theory and St. Patrick's victory over the vermin?

WISE WORDS.

When you bury an old animosity, never mind a tombstone.

Life is girded all around with a zodiac of sciences, the contributions of men who have perished to add their point of light to our sky.

To be wise to-day and foolish to-morrow is the fate of most men; to be foolish to-day and wise to-morrow is the genius of wisdom.

Those who talk the most know the least: there is not truth enough in the world to furnish one first class talker with a month's gabble.

There are few things in life more interesting than an unresisted interchange of ideas with a congenial spirit, and there are few things more rare.

Life has no wretchedness equal to an ill-assorted marriage—it is the sepulchre of the heart, haunted by the ghost of past affections and hopes gone forever.

Give not thy tongue too great liberty, lest it take thee prisoner. A word unspoken is, like the sword in the scabbard, thine; if vented, thy sword is in another's hand.

As fate is inexorable, and not to be moved with tears or reproaches, an excess of sorrow is as foolish as profuse laughter; while on the other hand, not to mourn at all is insensibility.

Indian Religion.

The Piute Indians have religious notions of their own, writes a Cincinnati *Enquirer* correspondent. They believe in a heaven and in a hell that would satisfy even the most orthodox and exacting preacher. The ruler in heaven is "Pah-Ah," and the presiding genius in the other place is called Avea-Dagii. In the Piute heaven the water is pure and sweet, game is abundant, and there are plenty of pine nuts. The hell is a burning desert, walled in by rocky hills. Those condemned to suffer punishment in this place are continually tortured with thirst, but the only water they can find is saturated with salt and alkali. When they approach the bordering hills in their efforts to escape they are driven back by devils, who rush out from among the rocks and thrust firebrands against their naked bodies. They have among them preachers of their own, who from time to time make "good talks." Not long since their old preacher died. He was a man who had much to say against killing, lying and stealing. "Poker Jim" is a son of this old preacher. Like most preachers sons, Poker Jim is a "little wild;" still, the Piutes have great hopes of him, and most of them think that he will some day fill the place of his father as an exhorter of the people to better ways. "Johnson," a Piute in some way related to the family of the old preacher, speaking of "Jim" the other day, said: "We think he begin to make good preach poco tiempo. Him now good deal in the notion. Already he sometimes give people some talk. Him not yet say much 'bout for not to lie and steal, but him make pooty good talk for not drink whisky. Our people think poco tiempo him make some good talk for not lie and steal, all same like ole father, and some good talk 'bout heaven, too; but you see him no can do it now." "Why not give good talk now?" I asked. "Well," looking a little ashamed, "now him play all time too much poker. We think poco tiempo quit poker and give plenty good preach, all same like was the dead father."

A Russian Cure for Hydrophobia.

Learned physicians continue to assert that hydrophobia is incurable, but the people in the provinces of Simbirsk, Samara, and Ufa cure that dreadful disease with a drug of their own. They give to bitten men and beasts a powder made from a field plant known on the Volga as Drok, of which Genista Tinctoria is the scientific name. This powder is taken on an empty stomach for three days, and one dose on the ninth day. Salt and salt food spoil the effect of the drug. A well-known family of landowners used the medicins for over forty years, and saved over 400 men, women, and children affected with hydrophobia. This information we have received from Mr. Barrisoff, whose age and respectable station in life warrant the truthfulness of his report. He also said that the fame of many so-called sorcerers depended on the use of Genista in cases of hydrophobia.

The Russian bath also must not be forgotten in cases of hydrophobia. We are informed by good physicians that if the patient immediately after being bitten will go into a bath and stay there for seven days he will have excellent chances of recovery. The poison in the blood will be eliminated by a steady and vigorous perspiration. Some physicians have attained good results by washing the wound with warm vinegar and then applying hydrochloric or muriatic acid. This seems to be, then, a rational method of treatment for hydrophobia: Muriatic acid externally, powder of Genista internally, and a Russian bath.—*St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya.*

HOW CANDLES ARE MADE.

WHAT A REPORTER SAW IN A LARGE FACTORY.

The Process of Candle Making Described—A Fifty-Pound Candle Worth Fifty Dollars.

There are only about thirty-five large candle manufactories in the United States, and the largest are near New York. A reporter for the *Mail and Express* recently visited a large candle factory at Clifton, S. I. The noise of the machinery first attracted his attention. Heavy presses with steam for motive power were at work on all sides. The reporter's attention was first called to the ordinary, dirty, yellow-looking substance known as commerciel tallow. This was taken out of the hogsheads and thrown into tanks capable of holding from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds each. Lime was then added to the tallow and the mass allowed to boil about eight hours. The quantity of lime added is about 10 per cent. The lime takes up the oleic and stearic acids, and the mass forms a kind of soap, almost as hard as a rock. It is then transferred to another tank, where it is again boiled for three or four hours by the aid of steam, about 10 per cent. of sulphuric acid being added. This decomposes the lime, which falls to the bottom, leaving the purified tallow at the top. This is taken off and transferred to open metallic pans, sixteen inches long, by ten wide and two deep. After remaining in these pans for twelve hours, and becoming hardened, the tallow is transferred to bags and submitted to a heavy pressure in a cold press worked by strong steam and hydraulic power. This takes out all the oil and bad color. This oil is saved and used in making soap and other materials for woolen mills. In order to get the sterine perfectly white the solid matter which is left is again submitted to pressure in a hot press, the leaves of which are heated by live steam from a boiler. This takes out all the oil, the pressure being at times equal to 600 tons. The sterine is then again melted, for by this time it has become almost as hard as a rock, and run into molds.

The molds are in strong frames about as high as a man's chest. There are ninety-six molds in a frame. Under each mold is a piston rod, fastened to a platform, beneath which are the bobbins containing the wicks. An orifice in each piston rod enables the wick to pass through. When the wicks are in place in the mold the hot stearine is poured into a reservoir on the top of the molding frame, from a can holding about thirty pounds of the melted suostance, taken from tanks which have been heated by steam. The stearine flows readily into the molds, which when cooled off—for they are heated by steam before the stearine is allowed to flow into them—allow the candles to come out easily. The surplus stearine having been scraped off from the bottom of the candles, a wooden rack is placed over the molds. By the aid of a crank the platform holding the piston rods is raised, and the rods forced through molds. This thrusts the candles, ninety-six at a time, into the rack, and at the same time draws up more of the wick from the bobbin. The completed candle holds this wick in place until the mold is again filled with stearine. When the candles in the rack are sufficiently hardened a sharp knife separates the wicks connecting them with those in the molds, and they are sent away to be boxed up for shipment. And this process is continued as fast as the candles can be cooled. A few men can attend a number of frames, and by the time the can holder has reached the last of the frames the first one is ready for the repeating operation.

There is more labor in making beeswax candles, as they have to be made by hand. Many are very peculiar in shape, being apparently twisted. This is done by hand molds, which open into four pieces, held together by hinges, and the wick passed through the centre. The wax must be of the finest kind, and the impurities having been removed, it is washed and bleached in the sun. This process is repeated until the required color is obtained. It is then put into a steam-heated tank and melted. Two hoops, on each of which can be suspended, by hooks, 100 wicks, revolve on upright rods, fastened to the floor and ceiling and hang ng over this tank. Each wick is covered with melted wax, by means of a ladle. As the hoops move round the wax cools, so that, when the first again hangs over the tank it is ready for the second, third and subsequent coatings. When colored candles are required the aniline dye is added to the melted wax in the tank. One man, by the aid of the two hoops, can make in a day 1,200 candles, one-fourth of a pound each.

Wax candles are often ornamented with designs. Sheet wax of the required colors having been prepared, cutters of different designs stamp out the figures, which are afterward affixed by hand. Both male and female employes do this decorating, which has to be carefully performed. Churches require many ornamented wax candles, which must be made of the purest wax. They are also used by families in holiday seasons. One candle, five feet long and six inches in diameter, weighing fifty pounds, was in the process of decoration when the reporter's visit was made. It was one of two ordered to decorate a church altar, and the colored designs were very elegant, showing the purity of the white body. The cost of this candle was to be $50, or $100 for the pair.

The tallow candle is also used, but not to the same extent as formerly. The process of making the ordinary candle is similar to that described above, but there is less labor in preparing the material before being cast into the molds. The tallow candles have a market in the South, and are used by the negroes for dressing their hair and anointing their bodies. They are also used for illuminating purposes in distant country places, where kerosene oil is difficult to obtain.

Laconic patient to physician: Caught cold. Physician: Take Red Star Cough Cure; no morphia, no poisons. Only 25 cents. St. Jacob's Oil cures pain.

The proprietor of a Western hotel has this printed on the bill of fare: "In Rome gluttony became so excessive that it was repressed by law. Bear this in mind."

FOR A BROKEN DOWN CONSTITUTION the first thing that an American resorts to is what is generally known as a "gentle alcoholic stimulant." The only really reliable "Bitters," known not to possess baneful component parts, is WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS. It is the best remedy for impure blood, or for a torpid liver, ever yet discovered.

Otter hunting with trained dogs is still a favorite British sport, notwithstanding that this shy animal is one of the most difficult to "preserve" in a populous country.

How to get Strong.

Dumb-bells and horizontal bars, Indian clubs and the trapeze are valuable under certain conditions, but they are detrimental rather than beneficial if the blood is poor and thin and poisoned with bile. Use of the muscles necessitates waste as well as induces growth. If the blood does not carry sufficient nutritive material to repair the waste, loss of strength necessarily follows, and growth is out of the question. Purify and enrich your blood with Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and then exercise will develop and not consume your physique.

NATIVE DAUGHTERS of the Golden West is the name of a secret society in the Pacific States.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy surpasses all.

Two new planets, of the Ledge family, hitherto unknown, have been discovered in Scotland.

The best external remedy for local or deep-seated pains, Rheumatism, Sciatica and Backache: the *Hop Porous Plaster*. Fresh Hops, Pitch and Gums combined. 25c. Everywhere.

"HI!" "Stand back, gentlemen! Clear the track!" shouted the police, and as the quickly-gathering crowd surged back, steamer No. 4 came up the street, the magnificient black horse striking fire from the pavement.

But hold! A wheel comes off! the steamer is overturned, and the brave firemen are picked up bleeding and senseless!

An investigation revealed the fact in oiling the steamer that morning the steward had neglected to put in the linch-pin. A little neglect on his part had caused a loss of a half million dollars. The busy marts of trade are full of men who are making the same fatal mistake. They neglect their kidneys, thinking they need no attention, whereas if they made occasional use of Warner's safe cure they would *never* say they don't feel quite well; that a tired feeling bothers them; that they are plagued with indigestion; that their brain refuses to respond at call; that their nerves are all unstrung.—*Fire Journal.*

"MAY the dogs devour your bones," is the cheerful salutation of Moslem ladies to Christians in Constantinople.

A Peck of Peas (P's).

Here are a Peck of Peas, sweet Peas, if you will. Perseverance, Patience, Promptness, Proficiency, Push and Politeness. Add to these Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" and you will get well through the world without much trouble. The Pellets prevent constipation and surplus of bile which lead to many different complaints. Enclosed in glass, always fresh, entirely vegetable, prompt, and perfectly harmless. Any druggist.

A DOVE recently flew into the police headquarters at Stockton, Cal., and is now a pet with the policemen.

The proprietors of Ely's Cream Balm do not claim it to be a cure-all, but a sure remedy of Catarrh, Colds in the Head and Hay Fever. It is not a liquid or a snuff, but is easily applied with the finger. It gives relief at once. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents. By mail 60 cents. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

I suffered for more than ten years with that dreadful disease catarrh, and used every available medicine which was recommended to me. I cannot thank you enough for the relief which your Cream Balm has afforded me.—Emanuel Meyers, Winfield, L. I.

I was troubled with catarrh for seven years previous to commencing the use of Ely's Cream Balm, some five months ago. It has done for me what other so-called cures failed to do—cured me. The effect of the Balm seemed like magic.—Clarence L. Huff, Biddeford, Me.

The purest, sweetest and best Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the seashore. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

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